

APIC



KEYNOTER[®]

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XIII, Number 1

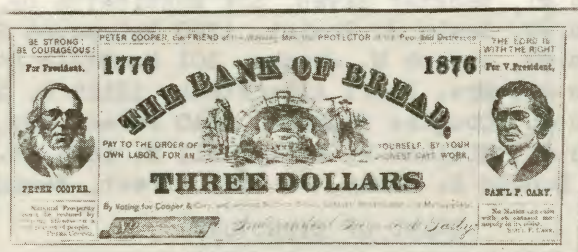
ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

Spring 1974

CANDIDATES OF GREENBACK AND PEOPLES PARTIES



1884 GREENBACK LABOR (PEOPLES)
(Butler & West)
133,825



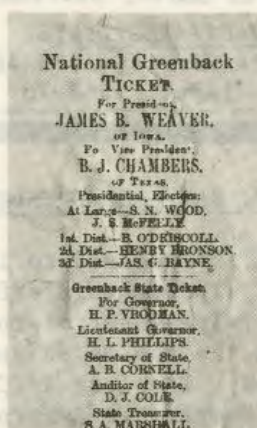
1876 INDEPENDENT GREENBACK PARTY
(Cooper and Cary)
81,740



1888 UNION LABOR PARTY
(Streeter and Cunningham)
148,105



1892 PEOPLE'S PARTY
(Weaver and Field)
1,041,028
(22)



1880 GREENBACK (NATIONAL) PARTY
(Weaver and Chambers)
307,306



1896 PEOPLE'S PARTY (POPULIST)
(Bryan and Watson)
245,728



1904 PEOPLE'S PARTY (POPULIST)
(Watson and Tibbles)
117,183



1908 PEOPLE'S PARTY (POPULIST)
(Watson and Williams)
29,100



1948 GREENBACK PARTY
(Scott and Leeke)



1900 PEOPLE'S (ANTI-FUSIONISTS)
(Barker and Donnelly)
50,373



1960 GREENBACK PARTY
(Slocum and Meador)

- 1924-28 GREENBACK PARTY - John Zahnd (and Roy Harrop) (and Wesley H. Bennington.
- 1932 GREENBACK PARTY - John Zahnd and Florence Garvin. (1645 votes recorded).
- 1936 GREENBACK-NATIONAL PARTY - John Zahnd and Florence Garvin.
- 1940 GREENBACK PARTY - John Zahnd and James E. Yates.
- 1944 GREENBACK PARTY - Leo C. Donnelly and Frank Jeffries.
- 1952-56 GREENBACK PARTY - Fred C. Proehl (and Edward J. Bedell) (and Edward K. Meador)

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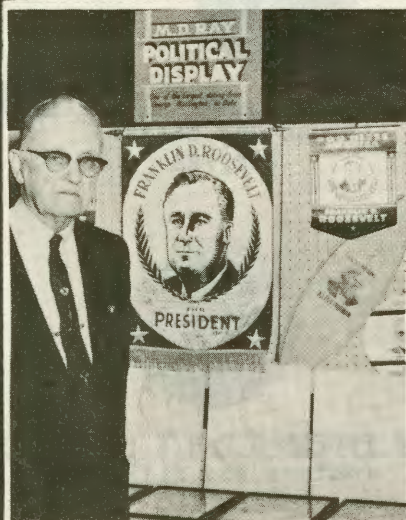
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 Robert Sterling, 1966-68

U. I. Chick Harris, 1960-64
 Wayne G. LaPoe, 1968-70

Ferdinand W. O'Brien, 1964-66
 Gene F. McGreevy, 1970-72



MONROE D. RAY - CO-FOUNDER OF APIC DIES, FEB. 24, 1974

The APIC is saddened to learn of the death of Monroe D. Ray, APIC #3. Through his efforts the APIC was begun and he was Secretary-Treasurer of the APIC from 1945 to 1960. He had attained the age of 86 years and was active until the last 16 months. The last APIC event he attended was the Empire Chapter meeting in Auburn in 1972. Monroe spent much time researching politicals and enjoyed his hobby thoroughly. He had disposed of most of his collection several years ago but still enjoyed the hobby until victimized by a stroke last July. The APIC will miss Monroe D. Ray and sends condolences to his three daughters and son, and their families.

(Photo of Monroe D. Ray before 1940 display)

The APIC also extends condolences to Mrs. Wylda Robinson, wife of William D. Robinson, #1284. Bill, who was a JFK specialist, died suddenly as the result of a heart attack. His hobby has been a big part of his life since a very serious attack several years ago and it helped him keep his fine sense of humor and friendly smile in spite of his handicap. The APIC will miss Bill.

Did you know that the political calendar sent to APIC members in late 1967 for the year 1968 is good for 10 months of 1974. The year 1968 was a leap year so January and February are not the same; but from March on it is identical to 1968. If you have put it away, you may wish to dig it out and use it for the balance of this year. Thanks to Ed Potter, #471 for this information.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE AMERICAN LABOR, LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE PARTIES.
 WHAT DO YOU HAVE WHICH WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO OUR MEMBERS????????????????????



Our President's Message

Larry L. Krug, #714.

The A.P.I.C. Teller's Committee report that both propositions brought to the membership with the last KEYNOTER have passed. The A.P.I.C. incorporation vote was 486 for incorporation, 39 against and 28 abstention or no vote. The adoption of the revised Code of Ethics carried 534 for adoption, 18 against and 1 abstention or no vote.

The KEYNOTER staff joins me in apologizing for some confusion that existed because KEYNOTERS were received either near, or after, the voting deadline. St. Louis snow storms, Christmas mails and last minute KEYNOTER changes contributed to the delay which we regret. Although we attempted to get word to many members through chapter meetings and other ways, we know confusion still existed. The Teller's Committee did not tally the votes until March 1, well over a month after everyone had received their issue, hoping to give every member a chance to cast their vote in time to be counted.

Your officers have noted many times during the past several months, particularly in cases dealing with Brummagem, legislative activities and chapter events, that news just doesn't get to the membership fast enough through our only A.P.I.C. outlet, the quarterly KEYNOTER. Therefore, A.P.I.C. will commence issuing a periodic newsletter in addition to the KEYNOTER. The KEYNOTER will continue to contain special features and articles, the Secretary's Corner, President's Message, committee reports and Brummagem. The Newsletter, which will be issued when necessary, but more often than the KEYNOTER, will carry chapter news, 1974 Convention news, board action, committee reports, Brummagem and other information which needs to get to the membership between KEYNOTERS. The Newsletter will be sent 1st Class mail. We hope this will take some of the pressures off the KEYNOTER staff in having to get organizational news to members by certain deadlines while being forced to use a slower bulk mailing rate.

I sincerely hope chapter coordinators will continue to keep Dave Castaldi, National Chapter Coordinator, informed of activities and meeting dates on a more frequent basis now that we can better serve chapters through the Newsletter.

A proposal has come to my attention which I feel could have a great influence on the growth and strength of our organization. In addition to geographic chapters, it has been suggested that A.P.I.C. also consider establishing specialized clubs composed of members who collect and study specific areas of our hobby. That is, perhaps the organization of an A.P.I.C. Kennedy Collectors' Club, or McGovern or Hoover Collectors...post card collectors, token collectors...or collectors of inaugural items, autographs and manuscripts, ferrotypes, local candidates, 1st Lady items, Prohibition items, ribbon collectors, and so on. I believe this suggestion has merit as long as enough interested collectors in a specific group organize to give it the necessary strength to keep the club functioning and to make it purposeful. Although such clubs may not ever physically meet, members could correspond through a special interest club newsletter, initiate and conduct A.P.I.C. projects in their

special areas, write features for the KEYNOTER and aid the Brummagem editor and the Committee on Ethics in immediately pointing out any questionable output that comes on the market in their specialty area.

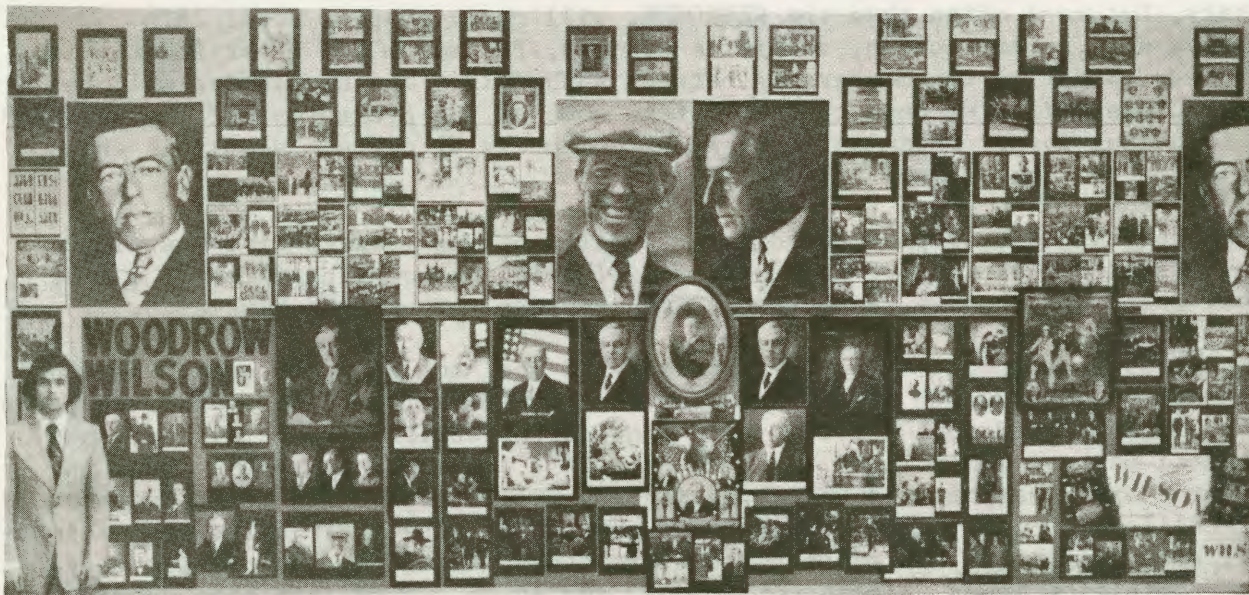
You will be hearing more about this idea in the National Chapter Coordinator's column in the first A.P.I.C. Newsletter. In the meantime, if you have any thoughts on members initiating such specialty groups, aside from the traditional geographical chapter framework of the organization, I would welcome your ideas.

Your Executive Board has approved the selection of a 5-member A.P.I.C. Nominating Committee which is now at work on a slate of nominees for the 1974-76 term. Members of this committee include: David L. Castaldi, #1183 (chairman); Warren Lee, #453; Neal Machander, #1590; Lois S. Rathbone, #328 and Edward C. Gumprecht, #215.

The reports from Doug Fouquet, Neal Machander and Joe McGee, 1974 A.P.I.C. National Convention Co-Chairmen, are most encouraging. Early indications are that a good turnout is expected for what promises to be a top convention. Those members working on various convention committees are to be congratulated for the early preparations for this event. Much of the work has already been done, indicating good planning for a smooth convention. If you plan to attend and have not already told the committee, please do so. It makes planning much easier. Including the convention in with your family vacation plans and heading for San Diego is the right thing to do in '74.....a good place to renew old acquaintances and meet new friends in our growing hobby.

Larry

WOODROW WILSON DISPLAY.



Stephen V. Russell, #1723, before the display he prepared for his home room at Ringhold High School, Monangahela, Pennsylvania. He surely makes history live for his students!

GOOD TURNOUT INDICATED FOR 1974 NATIONAL CONVENTION

At KEYNOTER press time, the number of APIC members who have said they're planning to attend has exceeded our highest expectations, thus assuring a fine attendance. The convention will be August 15-17 at the Hotel Del Coronado in San Diego, California.

Hotel Reservation Form - Since the total number of "yes" and "possible" responses exceeds the number of rooms the hotel is currently holding, we are enclosing the Hotel Del Coronado's room reservation form with this KEYNOTER. All attendees and possible attendees should mail in this form direct to the hotel as soon as possible, as these reservations will take precedence over the previous tentative postcard reservations made with the committee. Although the first day's deposit is requested, this deposit is fully refundable anytime up to 72 hours before arrival time. You can let the hotel know later, if you're not ready to say what time you'll be arriving (for limousine pickup). Although not listed on the form, rollaways will be available if desired for extra persons in room, at about \$3 per night.

Group Flights - A number of the airlines in major cities are offering up to 20% savings to APIC members and their families flying to the convention in groups of 25 or more (in a few isolated cases, 15 is an acceptable minimum number). Groups must fly out together but members may return at anytime separately, as long as the return is from San Diego, and still qualify for the group rate. For information, you should contact your local convention Advance Committee member listed in the last KEYNOTER. A charter flight from the east is still a possibility, but the group flights appear to offer more flexibility, particularly in terms of the date of return.

Convention Activities - Here's a preview of this year's tentative convention schedule, with more details to come in the next KEYNOTER. Wed. Aug. 14 --- Evening, advance registration. Thurs. Aug. 15 --- Morning advance registration. Convention opens 11 A.M. with bourse, exhibits and seminars rounding out the day and bourse in evening. Fri. Aug. 16 --- Bourse, exhibits, auction, seminars, awards and banquet and bourse. Sat. Aug. 17 --- Business meeting, bourse and exhibits with convention closing at 4 P.M.

Member Exhibits - This year's convention will feature an expanded exhibit section with all attendees encouraged to bring a small display of some specialty. There will be an award ribbon for each entrant and judging in various display categories. Suggested size for these displays is 12 x 16 inches. 24-hour security, insurance, and locked cases will be provided. In addition, the convention will be featuring a series of larger, in-depth exhibits of presidential specialties by western collectors. We are sure these displays and exhibits will be a most interesting feature of the convention.

Doug Fouquet, Neal Machander, Joe McGee
1974 APIC Convention Co-Chairmen



Public Law 93-167
93rd Congress, H. R. 5777
November 29, 1973

An Act

To require that reproductions and imitations of coins and political items be marked as copies or with the date of manufacture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Hobby Protection Act".

Hobby Protection
Act.

MARKING REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 2. (a) POLITICAL ITEMS.—The manufacture in the United States, or the importation into the United States, for introduction into or distribution in commerce of any imitation political item which is not plainly and permanently marked with the calendar year in which such item was manufactured, is unlawful and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(b) COINS AND OTHER NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—The manufacture in the United States, or the importation into the United States, for introduction into or distribution in commerce of any imitation numismatic item which is not plainly and permanently marked "copy", is unlawful and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe rules for determining the manner and form in which items described in subsection (a) or (b) shall be permanently marked.

(d) EXEMPTION.—Subsections (a) and (b), and regulations under subsection (c), shall not apply to any common carrier or contract carrier or freight forwarder with respect to an imitation political item or imitation numismatic item received, shipped, delivered, or handled by it for shipment in the ordinary course of its business.

PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 3. If any person violates section 2 (a) or (b) or a rule under section 2(c), any interested person may commence a civil action for injunctive relief restraining such violation, and for damages, in any United States District Court for a district in which the defendant resides or has an agent. In any such action, the court may award the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

ENFORCEMENT BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) Except as provided in section 3, this Act shall be enforced by the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(b) The Commission shall prevent any person from violating the provisions of this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of this Act; and any such person violating the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in said Federal Trade Commission Act, in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though the applicable terms and provisions of the said Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of this Act.

87 STAT. 687
Pub. Law 93-167 - 2 - November 29, 1973

IMPORTS

SEC. 5. Any item imported into the United States in violation of section 2 (a) or (b) or regulations under section 2(c) shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under the customs laws.

APPLICATION OF OTHER LAW

SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are in addition to, and not in substitution for or limitation of, the provisions of any other law of the United States or of the law of any State.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 7. For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "original political item" means any political button, poster, literature, sticker, or any advertisement produced for use in any political cause.

(2) The term "imitation political item" means an item which purports to be, but in fact is not, an original political item, or which is a reproduction, copy, or counterfeit of an original political item.

(3) The term "original numismatic item" means anything which has been a part of a coinage or issue which has been used in exchange or has been used to commemorate a person or event. Such term includes coins, tokens, paper money, and commemorative medals.

(4) The term "imitation numismatic item" means an item which purports to be, but in fact is not, an original numismatic item or which is a reproduction, copy, or counterfeit of an original numismatic item.

(5) The term "commerce" has the same meaning as such term has under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(6) The term "Commission" means the Federal Trade Commission.

(7) The term "United States" means the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 8. This Act shall apply only to imitation political items and imitation numismatic items manufactured after the date of enactment of this Act.

Approved November 29, 1973.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT NO. 93-159 (Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce).
SENATE REPORT NO. 93-345 accompanying S. 1880 (Comm. on Commerce).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 119 (1973):

May 16, considered and passed House.

July 31, Aug. 1, 2, considered and passed Senate, amended,

in lieu of S. 1880.

Nov. 16, Senate passed from its amendments.



PAPER AND SILVER: THE GREENBACKS AND POPULISTS

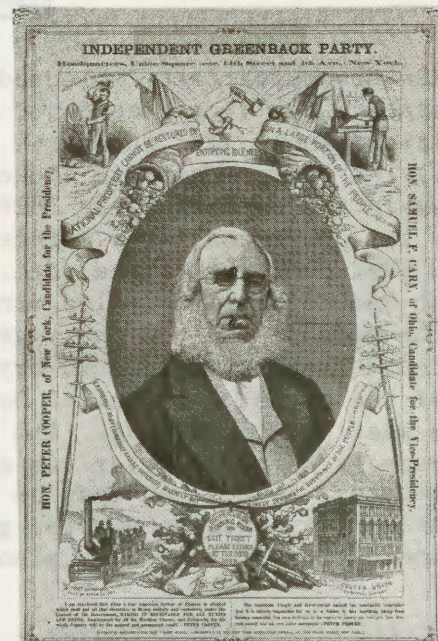
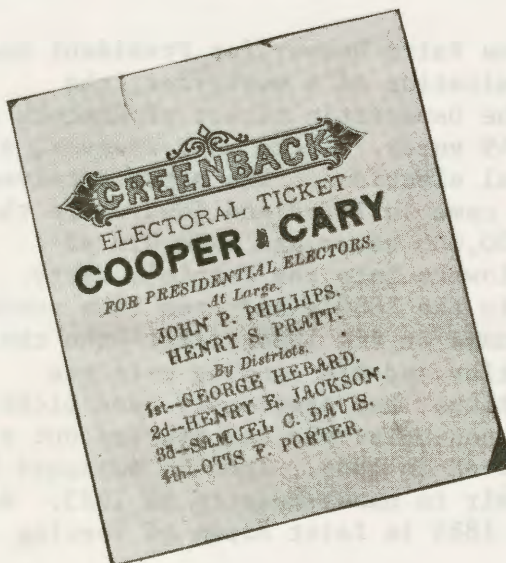
by Jon D. Curtis, #1438

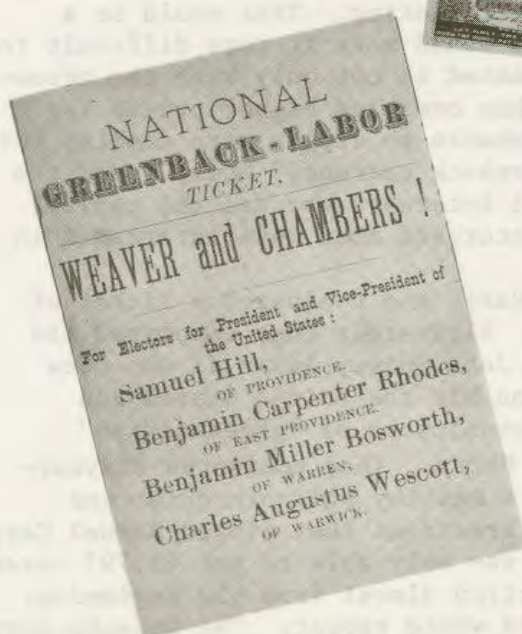
The Greenback Party foundations were laid in pre-Civil War times. During the 1850's the farmer came to be dependent on the railroads, but no major problem existed between the farmer and the railroads until after the Civil War. The average price of wheat in 1865 was \$1.52 per bushel, but by 1870 it had fallen to \$.94 per bushel. This, combined with exorbitant railroad rates, greater charges for short distance runs, and excessive storage costs, led to attempts by farmers to control the railroads. The culmination of these grievances was the passage of railroad regulations in several states, called "Granger Laws."

The farmers tended to support any movement which would encourage inflationary currency. During the Civil War the government had issued millions of dollars in paper money called "greenbacks" to finance the war. Any attempt at removing these greenbacks from circulation would lower the amount of paper money circulating. This would be a deflationary act and lead to lower prices. Lower prices would make it more difficult to pay mortgages and other debts. Therefore, the farmer wanted to not only keep the greenbacks in circulation but also to increase the amount, thus creating higher prices for his products. Labor interests also advocated more greenbacks to create more capital for industrial expansion. Labor reformers felt that a "greenback currency" would favor the general welfare rather than the bankers. New commercial interests who desired capital investment without being dominated by the old banking interests also were interested in the greenback movement.

In 1872 the labor leaders formed the Labor Reform Party and nominated a ticket of David Davis and Joel Parker. Both men declined to run. Ultimately they supported the Straight-Out Democratic candidates, Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams II who drew only 29,464 votes. Beginning in 1873 a severe depression hit the United States and 1874 saw agricultural leaders calling for inflation. Worshipers of "greenbackism" met on May 17, 1876 at Indianapolis to form a Greenback Party. They nominated 85 year-old Peter Cooper of New York for President. Cooper was a wealthy philanthropist and founder of Cooper Union, an excellent school. For Vice President they picked Samuel Cary. The party did its best in Kansas but overall the ticket was only able to get 82,797 votes.

The party began to sow the seeds of its own destruction almost from the beginning. They made two major errors which ultimately the Populists would repeat. The Greenbackers attempted fusion with the Democratic Party in the west and were ultimately swallowed by it. Secondly, major struggles for power broke out between western agricultural leaders and eastern labor interests.





In 1880 the Greenback Party selected General James Baird Weaver for President and Benjamin J. Chambers for Vice President. With the nomination of a westerner, the Pennsylvania labor people left the party to support the Democratic ticket of Hancock and English. Still the Weaver-Chambers ticket drew 308,649 votes. There was, however, a sharp vote loss in the east from the 1878 congressional elections. The party received votes in 35 of the 38 states. The highest percentage came in Texas and Iowa where the party exceeded just over 10% of the vote. Weaver's 300,000 votes had made him an agrarian leader and he ultimately led many of his followers into the People's Party.

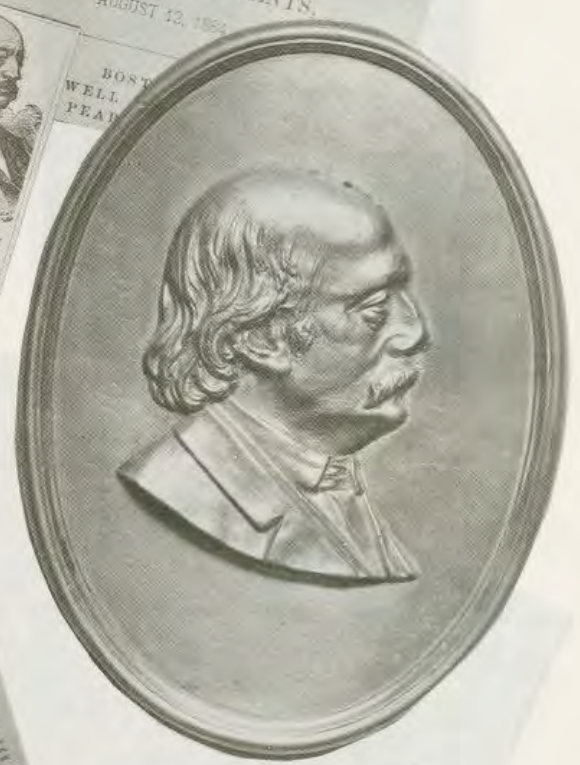
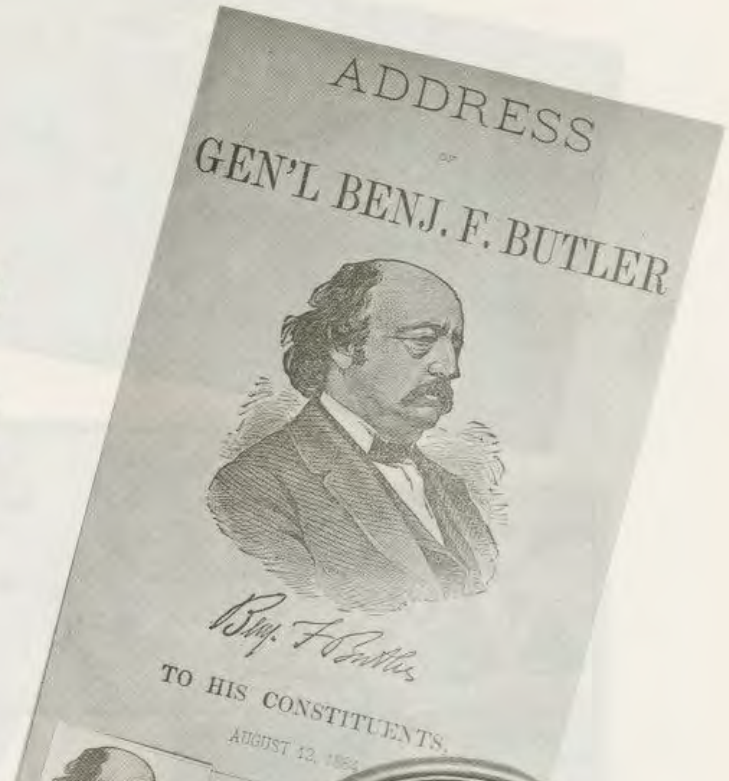
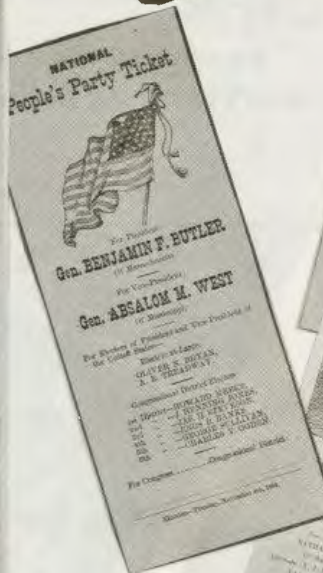
Only in the midwest did the party gain strength in the 1880's and even then success was very limited. Then it decided to try a national name on its 1884 ticket--the choice for the head of the ticket was General Benjamin F. Butler and his running mate was Absolom Madden West of Mississippi. The Butler-West ticket had previously been picked by the Anti-Monopoly Party. Butler was a political opportunist who had started out as a Democrat and became a Republican when he won a House seat in 1866. Then he switched back to the Democratic Party when he won the governor's chair in Massachusetts in 1883. He accepted the nomination of these two minor parties in 1884 in faint hopes of forcing the

THE GREENBACK AND POPULIST PARTIES, continued.

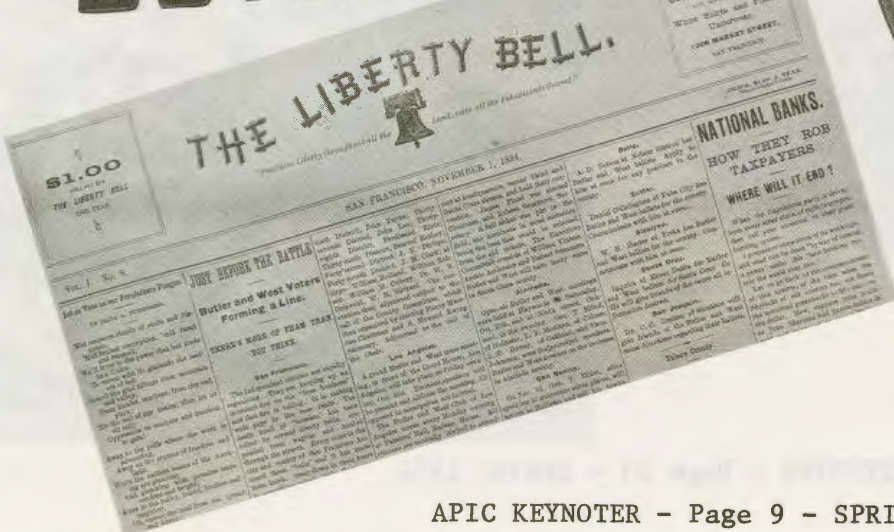
Democrats to pick him as their nominee also. Since the Republicans figured he might draw votes away from the Democrat Cleveland, they provided the bulk of his campaign funds. Butler was only able to garner 175,066 votes in 1884--the Greenback Party thus had lost almost 135,000 votes in four years.



GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER.
GREENBACK LABOR CANDIDATE FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



BUTLER



ANTI-BUTLER GREENBACKS, CARTOONS, AND TRADE CARD.



THE BOGUS WORKINGMAN AND HIS LONELY BOOM.
Beware (in his case) - Keep an eye on the machine, while it goes on and before the steam comes!



HOW LET THE SHOW GO ON!
Watch of the machine, before it goes on and before the steam comes!



THE "BUSTED" SIDE-SHOW.
"The country is full of wrecked material from wilding men!" - Don Page.

THE GREENBACK AND POPULIST PARTIES, continued.

In an attempt to gain some support from the workers in the east, the party joined with other radical groups and changed its name in 1888 to the Union Labor Party. Alson Jenness Streeter of Illinois was picked as their nominee for President with Charles E. Cunningham of Arkansas for the second spot. Their vote total fell to 147,606 and only in Kansas were they able to get as much as 10% of the vote.

The Greenback Party, on the decline, was absorbed for more than 20 years by the People's Party. The People's Party became known as the Populist Party. It was formed at a convention held in St. Louis in February, 1892. This convention voted to hold a nominating convention in July in Omaha. Reformers, labor leaders and farmers joined in this new party. It nominated the ticket of James B. Weaver for President with ex-Confederate General James G. Field for Vice President. A very innovative reform platform was adopted calling for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This would create a bi-metal standard to the point of creating an inflationary spiral and higher prices. A graduated income tax was proposed. (This became law with the passage of the 16th Amendment.) The party also called for secret ballots in elections; election of U.S. Senators by the people rather than state legislatures; immigration restrictions were favored along with an eight hour day for labor; also a one term presidency.

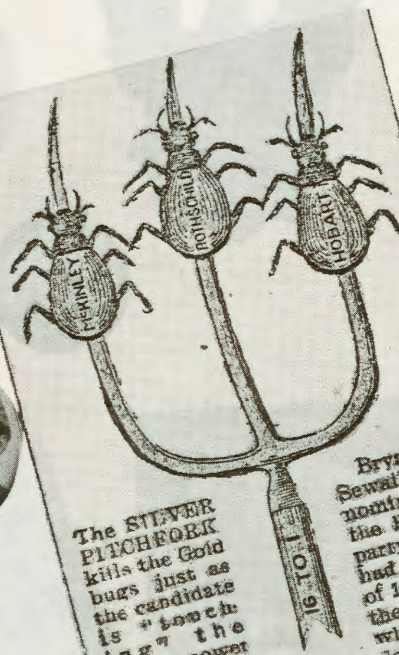


The Weaver-Field ticket ran one of the most extensive campaigns ever by a third party. They won 1,029,960 votes and 22 votes in the Electoral College. The party carried Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada with one elector also won in Oregon and North Dakota and 8.5% of the total national vote. Things were looking even better in 1894 when the Populists won 6 seats in the Senate and 7 in the House.

By 1896 the issue of "free silver" was sweeping the nation. The Democrats completely rejected the gold policies of their incumbent President, Grover Cleveland, by nominating William Jennings Bryan for President and silverite businessman Arthur Sewall for Vice President.

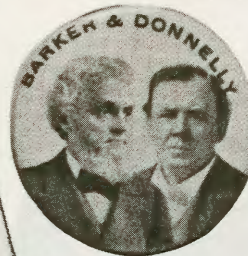
When the People's Party met for their convention their issue had been stolen by the Democrats after Bryan had delivered his "Cross of Gold" speech. The choice facing the Populists was endorse Bryan or split the silver vote. They decided to reverse their nominating procedure and pick the nominee for Vice President first. The Populists couldn't swallow a millionaire like Arthur Sewall so they demonstrated their independence by nominating Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for Vice President and then proceeded to give Bryan their nomination for President. They expected that Sewall would be dropped by the Democrats and Watson put on their ticket. Sewall expected Bryan to refuse to have two running mates, but Bryan didn't consider splitting the silver camp worth an argument over the vice presidency. The Bryan-Sewall ticket won 6,509,052 votes while the Bryan-Watson ticket got 222,583 votes. Bryan received 176 electoral votes for President. Sewall won 149 electoral votes for Vice President and Watson received 27. The Republican team of McKinley and Hobart won the election with 271 electoral votes.

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 10c Each. 3 for 25c
 ALSO THE FAMOUS
"THAT SILVER PITCHFORK."
 DEATH TO GOLD BUGS.



The SILVER PITCHFORK kills the Gold bugs just as the candidate is "touching" the money power for campaign "boodle".

JAS. L. SIBLEY.
 55 West Mitchell Street. ATLANTA, GA.



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 CLOTHING HOUSE

Where you will find the Largest and Finest Stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

In 1900 the Populists split in two. One group called the "Fusionists" leaned to the Democratic Party. The "Fusionists" met in Sioux Falls, S. D. prior to the Democratic Convention and endorsed a ticket of Bryan for President and silver Republican Charles A. Towne for Vice President. The Democrats refused to accept the Republican Towne and made Adlai E. Stevenson, Cleveland's Vice President from 1893 to 1897, their nominee for second place. Towne decided to withdraw and this left the "Fusion Populists" free to vote a Bryan-Stevenson Democratic ticket. The "Anti-Fusionists" decided to go it alone. They had had their fill of Democrats. The party realized that it was dead but some of the old-timers wanted to go down with an independent ticket. Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania was picked for the head of the ticket with Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota in the second spot. Only 50,373 votes were registered at the polls.

Watson then did a 180 degree turn. Before 1904 he had been a champion of the southern Negro because he felt they were allies of the poor Whites. After 1904 when his campaign won little support in the South, Watson became a racist. Feeling that poor Whites stayed in the Democratic Party for fear of laws giving equality to Negroes, Watson set about leading efforts to disenfranchise Blacks, and his actions helped speed the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan. In 1908, Watson was again the nominee of the People's Party, running with Samuel Williams of Indiana--they received only 29,100 votes, the lowest Populist total ever.



After the death of the People's Party, those supporting inflationist economics in the form of expanded paper currency wandered in a political vacuum. It wasn't until 1924 that the Greenback Party re-appeared on the political scene. Between 1924 and 1960 the party advocated monetary reform. The big villain to the Greenback Party was the Federal Reserve System, which it claimed was responsible for all our monetary problems. Between 1924 and 1950 the control of the party was in the hands of John Zahnd who ruled the party faithful with an iron fist. In 1924 Zahnd headed the ticket with Roy Harrop but no votes were recorded. Zahnd ran again in 1928 with Wesley Henry Bennington of Ohio--again only write-in votes were cast and none were counted.

APIC KEYNOTER - Page 13 - SPRING 1974

THE GREENBACK AND POPULIST PARTIES, concluded.

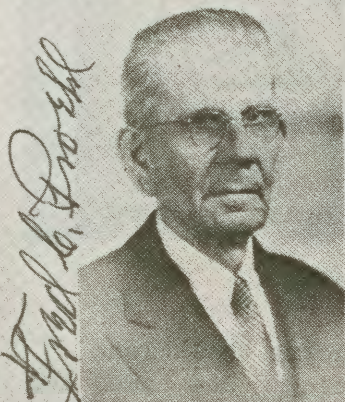
In 1936 Zahnd combined both old names to form the National Greenback Party. He again ran at the head of the ticket with Florence Garvin but this time no votes were recorded.

In 1940 the name of the party was again changed back to the original Greenback Party. Anna T. Milburn was nominated to run for President. She declined and Zahnd again headed the ticket. The number two spot was taken by James E. Yates of Arizona. No votes were recorded.

The war didn't slow the party down and a new ticket was fielded in 1944 without John Zahnd. A ticket of Leo C. Donnelly and Frank Jeffries was presented. Again no votes were received. Still control of the party remained in Zahnd's hands. In 1948 the Greenback Party appears in the total reported votes again. A ticket was nominated of John G. Scott of New York and Granville B. Leeke of Indiana. The vote totals show 6 votes cast for this ticket nationwide. The six votes were received in California. Zahnd maintained party headquarters in his Indianapolis home until the mid 1950's when he turned over the reins to Frederick Proehl, a Seattle grocer. He published a small pamphlet history of the party in the early 1950's. It is prejudicial to say the least and far from scholarly.

In 1952 Frederick Proehl ran for President with Edward J. Bedell. Proehl received quite a bit of national publicity in 1952 and again in 1956 when he ran with Boston Publisher Edward K. Meador. Proehl was a novelty to the news media. Proehl believed that the use of checkbooks was creating false money and Meador saw "Wall Street" and "Jewish, American and British Bankers" as our main problem. No votes were recorded for Proehl in 1952 or 1956 although there must have been some write-ins in a few states.

GREENBACK PARTY 1875-1956 NATIONAL TICKET 1956



**FRED C. PROEHL
FOR PRESIDENT, 1956**

Extensive "Foreign Aid" is merely robbing America and her people of their capital and resources which could be better used to make an easier life and a higher civilization!

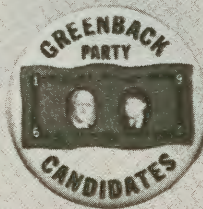
GREENBACK PARTY 1960 NOMINEES



WHITNEY HART SLOCOMB

Whitney Hart Slocumb 1960 candidate for President on the the Greenback Party ticket.

Born January 2, 1895, at Marietta, Ohio.
Present address 611 Chestnut Ave.,
Los Angeles 42 California.



EDWARD KIRBY MEADOR

For Vice President on the Greenback ticket for 1960

Born, Nov. 6, 1885. In Bedford County, Virginia

Present address, 324 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

The last election the Greenback Party appears in is 1960. Meador ran for Vice President again with Whitney Hart Slocum at the top of the ticket. Again no votes were recorded. No mention of the Greenback Party can be found for 1964, 1968 or 1972. For the last 40 years of its existence, the party was held together only through the efforts of its two leaders, Zahnd and Proehl. As they passed from the scene, the Greenback Party faded into history as did its predecessor, the Populists, and the original Greenback Party before that.

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

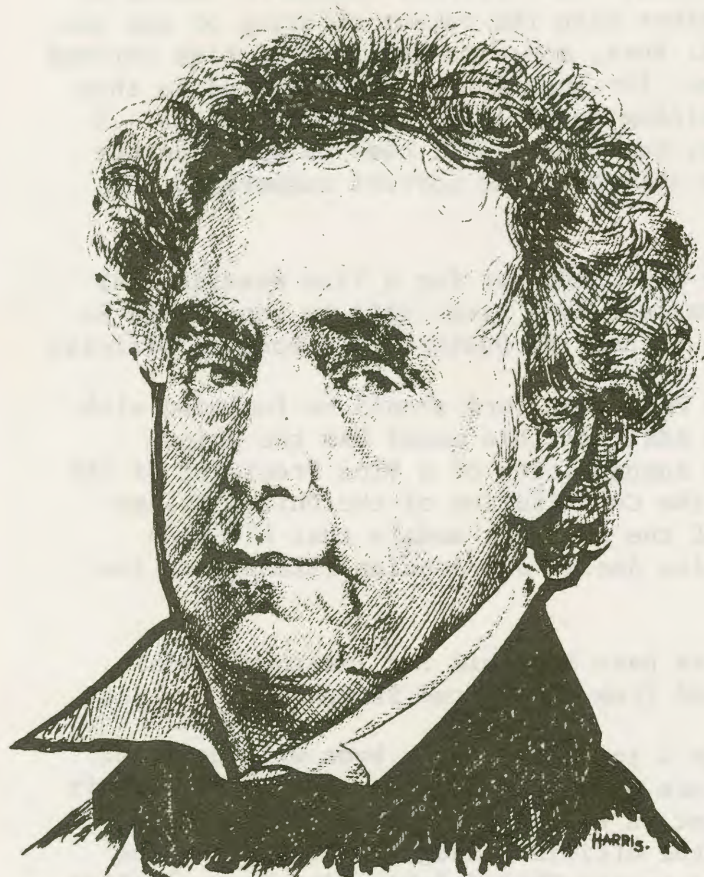
By Webster Haven, #131 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

The publishing of Richard B. Dusterberg's book, "The Official Inaugural Medals of the Presidents of the United States", together with the recent offering of the Inaugural Medal for Vice President Gerald R. Ford, and a recent list of bids offered by the Presidential Coin & Antique Co., Inc. for such items, has resulted in this writer receiving numerous questions, pertaining to Official Inaugural medals. I will attempt to answer a few in this issue, but others will have to wait another issue as I have not had sufficient time to ascertain the correct answers to the questions.

- Q. In a recent antique magazine, there was an advertisement for a Vice Presidential Inaugural Medal for Gerald R. Ford. Do you feel this item will be considered in the same class with those medals listed in Richard B. Dusterberg's book on Official Inaugural Medals?
- A. Yes, the Official Inaugural Medal for Vice President Ford should be included with the other medals listed by Dusterberg. In addition this medal has the unique distinction of being the first to mark the inauguration of a Vice President of the United States under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In addition it is, in my estimation, one of the loveliest medals that has been created to date, due to its high relief, fine design and genuine likeness to the Vice President.
- Q. I have noticed where exceedingly high prices have been bid for Inaugural Medals. Is it not a fact that these may be purchased from the United States Mint for just few dollars?
- A. At the bottom of Page 3 and the top of Page 4 in Dusterberg's book will be found the following.. "The Presidential Series...are struck as often as needed to satisfy demand. They may be purchased from the Mint in Philadelphia at a nominal cost. The Presidential Medals are distinct from the official inaugural medals and the two issues should not be confused". I sent to the Philadelphia Mint for a listing of the medals that they offered, but my response came from the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Calif., 94103. They offer medals of all the presidents, with different ones for the second terms of Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon for \$5.25 by mail order. There is also a miniature set, especially for the young people for sixty cents each.
- Q. I have a medal that the obverse and reverse are identical with the one pictured in Dusterberg's book as Medal number 1, celebrating McKinley's second oath taking in 1901. However, mine has a copper finish and those listed in the book are gold, silver and bronze.
- A. I asked M. Joseph Levine about this one and he wrote, "The term copper is used interchangeably with Bronze. Although there are metalurgical differences, they are usually considered one and the same.
- Q. I noticed that some of the recent mail auctions offer autographs and holographs of candidates for sale. Are these true political items?
- A. Although I personally collect autographs and holographs of the presidential candidates, I do not consider all of them true political campaign items. However, a letter to the widow of Alton B. Parker, from Al Smith, thanking her for her support in his campaign, or a letter from Woodrow Wilson thanking an individual for a financial contribution to his campaign, are definitely campaign items in my opinion. Actually many collectors are really Presidential Items Collectors rather than Presidential Campaign Items Collectors today. An Andrew Johnson Impeachment ticket, a McKinley or Kennedy Memorial button or a Teddy Bear postcard is not truly a campaign item, but all are to be found in the collections of many of our members.

Vice-President Vignettes

Art is done by Toluca Lake resident Murray A. Harris, and the informative text is supplied by his wife, Bea Harris.



RICHARD MENTOR JOHNSON 1780-1850

Born in Kentucky, Richard Johnson served one term as Vice President under Martin Van Buren, in the years 1837-41. He was a big, genial, good-looking man who wore bright scarlet waistcoats.

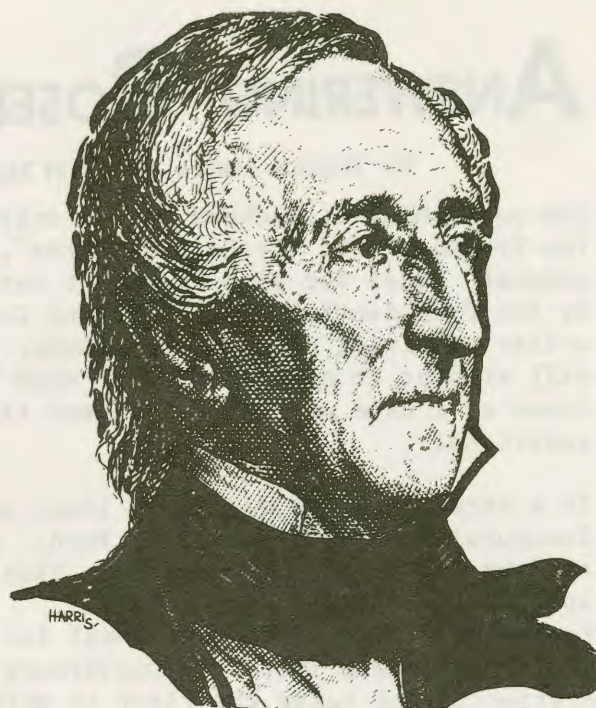
As a member of Congress, Johnson secured the passage of a measure granting congressmen \$1,500 per year instead of a per diem allowance. He also pushed a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Showed his excellency as a military man.

During the War of 1812, he became famous as the alleged killer of Tecumseh. Congress presented him with a sword in recognition of his valor.

During the time he was a United States Senator, Johnson was the one man who constantly advocated rights of the common man. He and Andrew Jackson were very good friends and in the election of 1836, Jackson maneuvered the nomination of Johnson for the vice presidency. The Convention accepted him, but with great misgivings.

Johnson never married and was vehemently criticized because of his unconventional personal life, which he never tried to hide. As a Vice President, he was a glad hander and during his four years in office, he resorted into vulgarity and cheap politics. The party felt that he would be a liability in the election of 1840 and asked him to withdraw, but he resisted all pressures and refused. At the Convention, there was such a division, they decided to have no vice presidential candidate. It is the only time this has happened in party history. The choice was left to the electors and Johnson was not reelected.

Johnson had a great interest in education. He was one of the organizers of Columbia College, as well as founder and trustee of Georgetown College, in Kentucky. In addition, he provided buildings on his own land, supplied a teacher and maintained supervision of the Chocktaw Academy for education of Indians.



JOHN TYLER 1790-1862

Vice president under President William Henry Harrison March 4, 1841 to April 4, 1841, John Tyler, the son of a Virginian judge, studied law, was interested in politics and found relaxation in poetry.

John Tyler was a kind, charming man who had a good gift of public speaking; he never revealed details of his private life to outsiders. Although he was almost always in financial difficulties, Tyler's worries remained behind the pleasant smile he had for everyone. He was a popular young man and was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates where he stood out as an advocate of the War of 1812. Tyler was governor of Virginia, elected to Congress and later to the Senate. He was a strong believer in state's rights. Although he was against the importing and auctioning of slaves, Tyler felt that Congress had no right to concern itself with slavery on a national basis. He was the only senator who voted against authorizing the President to use arms, if necessary, to enforce federal law in a state.

The Whigs requested Tyler and the other Virginia senator to have a previous ruling stricken from the Senate Journal. Tyler felt that removing anything from the record was unconstitutional and though his party spoke very pointedly of the vice presidential nomination in his favor, he refused to be swayed and in 1836 resigned from his seat in the Senate. Three years later, he again ran for the Senate and Tyler and the incumbent were dead-locked. Tyler was asked to step aside and refused even though the

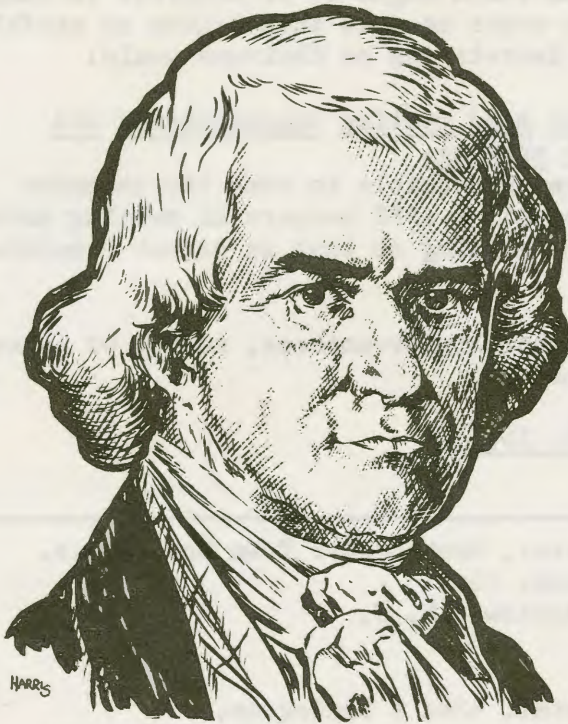
Whigs again offered him the vice presidential nomination — the senatorial election had to be postponed.

The Whigs refused to back John Tyler for the vice presidency in the election of 1840 because of his refusal to do favors for them previously. But, when their man, Henry Clay, lost the presidential nomination to William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, they had to look about for a popular southerner to be his running mate. The Whigs finally settled, without enthusiasm, on John Tyler, simply to balance the ticket.

Tyler served as vice president for one month when President Harrison died. He was the first vice president to succeed the first President to die in office. The "Presidential Succession" clause in the Constitution was not precisely clear and there were suggestions that he become "acting" president, but Tyler's course was quite clear in his mind by the time he arrived at the Capital — he was to be President of the United States. With the Cabinet and Tyler in agreement, all that remained were the formalities. John Tyler hereby established a precedent to guide others who would follow him in this same situation. It was thought to be very unfortunate that Tyler should be the first one to test the Constitution's Succession clause. The politicians were not going to be able to handle Tyler, who was not a vague, bewildered old General Harrison, but a very positive personality. John Tyler was a self-exiled Democrat and never more than nominally a Whig — he was, in fact, a politician without a party.

Vice President Vignettes

BY BEA & MURRAY HARRIS



GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS 1792-1864

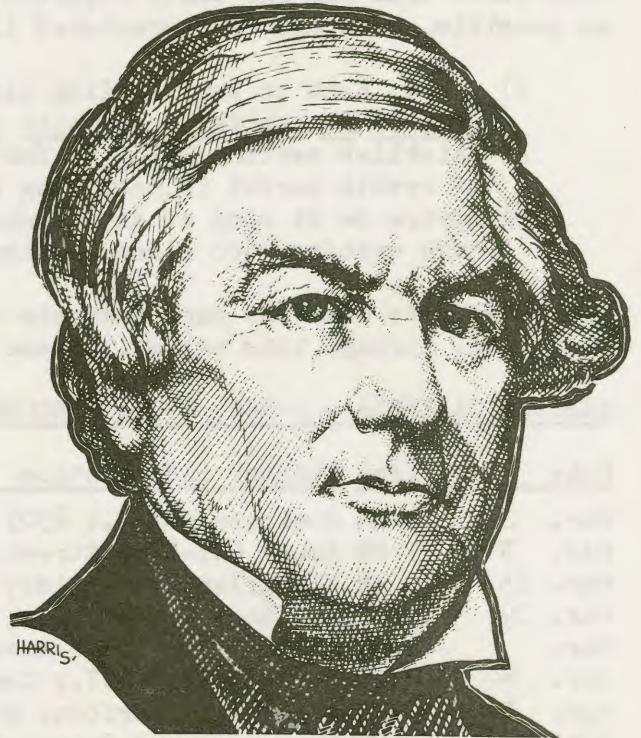
George Mifflin Dallas born in Philadelphia Penn., was graduated from College of New Jersey (Princeton) and served as vice president under President James K. Polk, 1845-1849.

Dallas studied law in his father's law office and was admitted to the bar before he was of legal age. He was interested in politics — was Mayor of Philadelphia, U. S. Senator, Minister to Russia, was Deputy Attorney-General of City and County of Philadelphia, Attorney General of the state of Pennsylvania. While still a young man, George Dallas had a well-rounded career in local and state politics.

In great contrast to most of his contemporaries, he was financially independent and not greatly interested in government salary. He felt that public office was public service first and foremost. In the election of 1844, when Polk was nominated for the Presidency, a man by the name of Silas Wright was chosen to be his running mate but Mr. Wright was a loyal supporter of Martin Van Buren and refused the nomination. The vice presidential nomination was then given to George Dallas. His cham-

pionship of the annexation of Texas was an important factor in his nomination. That state remembered Dallas by naming a county and city for him. Dallas and the President were very compatible and Polk tried to keep his vice-president up to date with all affairs, both foreign and domestic. As President of the Senate, Dallas was a loyal supporter of the administration.

In 1846, he lost any chance for nomination to the presidency when he over-rode his own protectionist views by breaking a tie vote in favor of the low tariff bill sponsored by the administration. This hurt many states, including his state of Pennsylvania. A newspaper in Pennsylvania printed: 'Farewell to all vice presidents from Pennsylvania for the future.' No party has since selected a vice-presidential candidate from that state. By this one act against his home state, Dallas destroyed support and prestige that he had had from Pennsylvania. After his term in office was over, Dallas retired from public life until he was appointed as Minister to Great Britain. He proved to be an excellent diplomat.



MILLARD FILLMORE 1800-1874

MILLARD FILLMORE 1800-1874 served as vice president under President Zachary Taylor March 4, 1849-July 9, 1850. Fillmore was the first vice president to be born in the nineteenth century and the second vice president to finish the term of a deceased president.

Born in a log cabin in Locke, N.Y., Fillmore had little formal education. Had never seen a dictionary until he was 17 years of age and the only two books in his home were the Bible and a hymn book. At age 18, he became clerk in a local law office and learned law there and in another office in Albany. By the time Fillmore was 23, he passed the bar and by this time was interested in politics.

While serving in the New York State Assembly, he drafted a law abolishing prison terms for the inability to pay debts, but making fraudulent bankruptcy a punishable crime. Later, when elected to Congress, he held the important position as chairman of the Ways and Means committee. He was defeated for the first time since his entry into politics when, in 1844, he ran for governor of New York.

The slavery issue was in full swing during the presidential election of 1848 and with the nomination of Zachary Taylor for president (he was a southerner and a slave owner) a good, solid northerner was needed as his running mate and Millard Fillmore was chosen. Fillmore presided over the Senate during the greatest debate in Congressional history — Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850 — The issue was slavery and the Union was at stake. It was a time when this country was very near to civil war and tempers of our people were very fiery on both sides.

The President was against the compromise and stated that he would use his veto, but if there was a tied vote, vice president Fillmore would have cast his vote for the bill. None of this happened, as the July 4th holiday came up and the Senate convened; President Taylor became ill and died on July 9, 1850.

As president, Millard Fillmore signed into law the Great Compromise of 1850 and although it did not solve the basic problem of slavery, it did preserve the peace for ten years. During this time the North gained the necessary power that enabled them to defeat the South during our civil war. At the end of his political career, Fillmore was an interested worker in civic, educational and philanthropic enterprises. During his whole lifetime his integrity was above reproach.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by David Castaldi (1183), 430 Susan Lane, Deerfield, IL 60015

It is our hope that this column will foster attendance at Chapter Meetings and will result in the dissemination of programs and ideas which might be of interest to chapters other than the one which reported them. In order to make this column as useful as possible, it would be appreciated if Chapter Secretaries or Chairmen would:

- 1) Add my name to your mailing lists; please send meeting announcements and reports of chapter activities after each meeting.
- 2) Establish meeting dates as far in advance as possible to make the calendar of events useful in notifying new or travelling APIC members of meeting dates.
- 3) Advise me at once of any planned regional meeting so that we do not schedule such meetings too close together.

If you wish to make any announcements such as membership promotions, notice of annual dues, etc. through this column, please let me know.

MEETING CALENDAR - MARCH, 1974, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1974

Date	Time	Chapter and Location
Mar. 2	11 AM	Southern Calif.: 8501 Emerson Ave., Westchester Town House, L.A.
Mar. 3	1 PM	Iowa: 641-48th Street, Des Moines, Iowa
Mar. 23	10 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N. J.
Mar. 29		Montana: Great Falls, Montana
Mar.		Michigan: Detroit Area
Apr. 4	7 PM	Metropolitan N.Y.: Commodore Hotel, 42nd & Lexington, NYC
Apr. 7	1 PM	Wisconsin: Horicon, Wisconsin
Apr. 28	1 PM	Chicago Area: Second Presbyterian Church, 2000 S. Michigan, Chicago
Apr.		Ohio: Dayton area
May 3	8 PM	Gateway to West: Bohemian S&L, Morganford at Gravois, St. Louis, Mo.
May 3-4	10 AM	J.D. DeWitt-Conn.: <u>Regional Meeting</u> , Holiday Inn, Meriden, Conn.
May 3-4	7 PM	Michigan Chapter, Capital Park Motor Hotel, Lansing Michigan.
May 11	9 AM	Empire Chapter, First United Methodist Church, Auburn, New York.
May 25	10 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N.J.
June 6	7 PM	Metropolitan N.Y.: Commodore Hotel, 42nd & Lexington, NYC
June 15-16	9 AM	Great Eastern <u>Regional</u> : Sheraton Inn, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
June		Dixie: Atlanta, Georgia, area.
July 14	1 PM	Chicago Area: Second Presbyterian Church, 2000 S. Michigan, Chicago
Aug. 15-17	10 AM	<u>NATIONAL APIC CONVENTION: Hotel Del Coronado, San Diego, Calif.</u>
Sep. 6	8 PM	Gateway to West: Bohemian S&L, Morganford at Gravois, St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 3	7 PM	Metropolitan N.Y.: Commodore Hotel, 42nd & Lexington, NYC
Oct. 6	1 PM	Wisconsin: Central Bank, 10701 West National Ave., West Allis, Wisc.
Dec. 5	8 PM	Metropolitan N.Y.: Commodore Hotel, 42nd & Lexington, NYC

MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS

In order to gain perspective on the relationship between chapters and population groupings, I analyzed the 1973 membership roster. The two largest regions are the Atlantic and Mid-West, although it is uncertain which is the largest since I was unable to split out New York state between Region 1 and Region 2:

Region	Geography	# of Chapters	APIC Members	
			Number	%
1	Northeast	2	152	9%
1	New York State	1	183	11%
2	Atlantic	3	301	19%
3	Mi-West	4	423	26%
4	West	4	187	11%
5	Pacific	3	245	15%
6	Southern	3	148	9%
		<u>19</u>	<u>1639</u>	<u>100%</u>

APIC CHAPTER NEWS (cont'd)

The ten states with the largest APIC membership have 1030 members, 63% of our total:

State	# of Chapters	# of Members	State	# of Chapters	# of Members
California	2	183	Connecticut	1	72
New York	2	183	New Jersey	1*	68
Illinois	1	148	Massachusetts	**	56
Ohio	1	115	Indiana	0	54
Pennsylvania	1*	97	Missouri	1	54
					<u>1030</u>

* Mid-Atlantic Chapter

** Chapter formed, but not yet formally a part of APIC

Indiana is the state with the largest APIC membership without a chapter. Perhaps someone in the Indianapolis area would like to organize one for the large number of members in central Indiana. The states which have the smallest APIC membership but which have chapters are Montana (4 members) and Colorado (22 members). Georgia with only 10 APIC members is in the process of forming the Dixie Chapter. These three states demonstrate that it is not necessary to have a large APIC membership in order to form a chapter to enjoy the benefits of meeting and trading with fellow collectors.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

Chicago Area

Contrary to the calendar in the last Keynoter, the next meeting of the Chicago Area Chapter will be on Sunday, April 28th. Chapter members are encouraged to bring a frame of buttons for display. More than 60 persons attended the January 27th meeting which included a bourse/trading session in addition to a business meeting. Anyone wishing to join the chapter should send \$2.00 (Students: \$1.00) to Financial Secretary Dave Castaldi. Last year's membership benefits included free admission and bourse space at the chapter's regional meeting and a free copy of Presidential Campaign Items 1789-1892. The chapter's Brummagem collection, maintained by Recording Secretary Geary Vlk, attracted much attention at the last meeting.

Colorado

At the last chapter meeting on December 8th, 14 members heard Earl Dodge, executive secretary of the Prohibition Party and APIC member, speak on the Prohibition Party. Mac McGraw conducted an auction of items donated by members. The proceeds (\$63.00) were donated to the J. Doyle DeWitt collection to help in its maintenance. Interestingly, Chapter Chairwoman, Pearl Alperstein, was recently elected to the Lakewood City Council.

J. Doyle DeWitt--Connecticut

The chapter will host the Annual Eastern Regional Meeting in Meriden, Connecticut, on Friday and Saturday, May 3-4th, at the Holiday Inn, according to chapter president Ed Gumprecht. The program will feature a 30 minute talk by Dr. John B. Moses; the talk entitled "Take Two Aspirins, Mr. President" is a history of Presidential illnesses from Washington to Eisenhower. Not long ago, chapter treasurer Richard Maxson researched Connecticut gubernatorial and senatorial candidates at the state library and mimeographed a list of all candidates for each chapter member. For chapter information, contact Secretary Bill Prescott.

Empire (Upper New York State)

Chapter Secretary Mrs. Agnes Gay reports that the Spring meeting of the Empire Chapter will be held on Saturday, May 11 at the First United Methodist Church in Auburn. There will be a bourse, a lunch, a tape-slide presentation and more buying and trading.

Michigan Chapter

The semi-annual meeting of the Michigan Chapter will be a Friday Evening and all day Saturday event. The location is the Capital Park Motor Hotel located in downtown Lansing. Set aside May 3 and 4, and join this active group.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS (Cont'd)

Gateway to the West (St. Louis)

The chapter held its last meeting on February 1st. The program included a business meeting and an auction. At the business meeting, the following new officers were elected: Robert Levine, President; John Mayne, Vice-President; Steven Biggs, Secretary; Pat Lennahan, Treasurer; and Howard Park, Sgt. at Arms. Chick Harris conducted the auction; all proceeds from the items donated by chapter members were used to bolster the club's treasury.

Iowa Chapter

The first meeting of the Iowa Chapter will be held on Sunday, March 3rd, in Des Moines at the home of Mike Treinen. At this organizational meeting the chapter will discuss future activities and set up committees as well as trade and show off collections.

Metropolitan New York

A meeting was held on February 7th at the Commodore Hotel. The program included a round table discussion on the outlook for the chapter as well as the usual show, trade, and talk. Dave Freint briefed the chapter on the possibility for a charter flight to the San Diego Convention. At the December 6th meeting, chapter member Allan J. Gerson, assisted by Allan S. Mahoney, discussed "The Campaign of 1876, the Influences on the Nominations and the Aftermath." For chapter information, contact Ed Potter, program chairman, or Dave Freint.

Montana

One year ago the APIC Membership Roster listed four APIC members in Montana. Last year H. Dwayne Roe, brother of APIC director Jerry Roe, set about to organize a chapter. The first chapter meeting was held in Mid-December in Dwayne's home in Great Falls with eight Montana APIC members in attendance. Officers elected were Dwayne Roe, President; Steve Hite, Vice-President; and Betty Roe (Dwayne's wife), Secretary-Treasurer. In Mid-January another meeting was held in Dwayne's home with 17 APIC Montana members in attendance! The chapter will hold another meeting on March 29, 1974, in Great Falls, probably at the Holiday Inn. Congratulations!

Northern California

The Northern California Chapter held its regular quarterly meeting December 2, 1973, from 10 AM to 4 PM at Stanford University. It was the first Sunday on which gas stations were closed and only 30 persons attended the meet. Doug Fouquet, co-chairman of the National Convention came up from Southern California to discuss the August San Diego Convention. Bourse tables were available at no charge. The next meeting is scheduled for February 23, 1974, at California State College in Sonoma. A \$1.00 donation is to be collected to offset meeting costs.

Southern California

The Orange County group hosted a chapter meeting on Sunday, February 10th in Anaheim. Admission was 25¢ per person or 50¢ per family. Brad Keller and Norman Schulman will host a chapter meeting on Saturday, March 2nd, from 11 AM to 4:30 PM in the Westchester section of Los Angeles. The meeting will be held on Saturday instead of Sunday because of the gas shortage. The San Diego National Convention, which will be hosted by the chapter, will be the major subject of discussion.

CHAPTERS IN FORMATION

The newly formed Minute Man chapter (Boston) is apparently functioning well. We hope that it will formally become an APIC chapter by obtaining a chapter application from Region 1 Vice President Web Haven.

The Dixie Chapter held its first meeting on February 9, 1974, at the Squire Inn in Atlanta with 15 APIC members from Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina in attendance. Vern Houston was elected President, Carter Todd Vice President, and Eric Myhre Secretary Treasurer. The meeting adjourned to Vern's home where everyone enjoyed viewing Vern's outstanding collection. The chapter plans to rotate its meetings throughout the Southeast, although the next meeting will also take place in Atlanta sometime in June. Regional Vic President Bill Wells reports that the Dixie chapter is now in the process of completing the APIC chapter application form.

1844 Political Convention Nominated Smith & Rigdon
by Dr. R. Craig Dougan, #832

On the seventeenth of May, 1844, a convention of Mormons was held at Nauvoo, Illinois which ratified the views of President Joseph Smith on the "Powers and Policy of Government"; passed a series of resolutions inviting all men of all parties to assist in the work of reforming the government; and in a formal manner placed in nomination "General Joseph Smith for President of the United States, and Sidney Rigdon for Vice President." James Arlington Bennett, of New York, was first asked to take the second place on the ticket; but being of foreign birth, was not eligible. Then the position was offered to Colonel Solomon Copeland of Paris, Tennessee, but for some reason he did not accept; so the next choice was Sidney Rigdon, who by that time had removed from Nauvoo to Pennsylvania.

President Smith usually referred to his candidacy in a jocular vein. Speaking at a meeting at Nauvoo when his candidacy had been discussed rather earnestly he said:

"As to politics, I care but little about the Presidential chair. I would not give half as much for the office of President of the United States as I would for the one I now hold as Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion * * * When I get hold of eastern papers and see how popular I am, I am afraid myself that I shall be elected; but if I should be, I would not say, 'Your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you.'"

Arrangements were made to hold a national convention at Baltimore, Maryland on the thirteenth of July following and preparations were made for an active campaign in favor of the prophet-nominee; but before the time for the national convention had arrived, the standard bearer of the new party of "Reform, Jeffersonian Democracy, Free Trade and Sailors Rights" fell pierced by assassins' bullets-the victim of a cruel mob.

Of course President Smith could have no hope that he would be elected to the Presidency, but by becoming a candidate he gave the citizens of Nauvoo an opportunity to act consistently with their views of what ought to be done for the general good of the nation, and at the same time avoid the wrath of the political parties in the State of Illinois by affiliating with neither of them in the then pending election. Explaining his reasons on one occasion for allowing his name to go before the people as a candidate, President Smith said:

"I would not have suffered my name to have been used by my friends on any wise as President of the United States, or candidate for that office, if I and my friends could have had the privilege of enjoying our religious and civil rights as American citizens, even those rights which the Constitution guarantees unto all her citizens alike. But as a people we have been denied from the beginning. Persecution has rolled upon our heads from time to time, from portions of the United States, like peals of thunder, because of our religion; and no portion of the government, as yet, has stepped forward for our relief. And in view of these things, I feel it to be my right and privilege to obtain what influence and power I can, lawfully, in the United States, for the protection of injured innocence."

The Times and Seasons editorially announcing the candidacy of President Smith said:

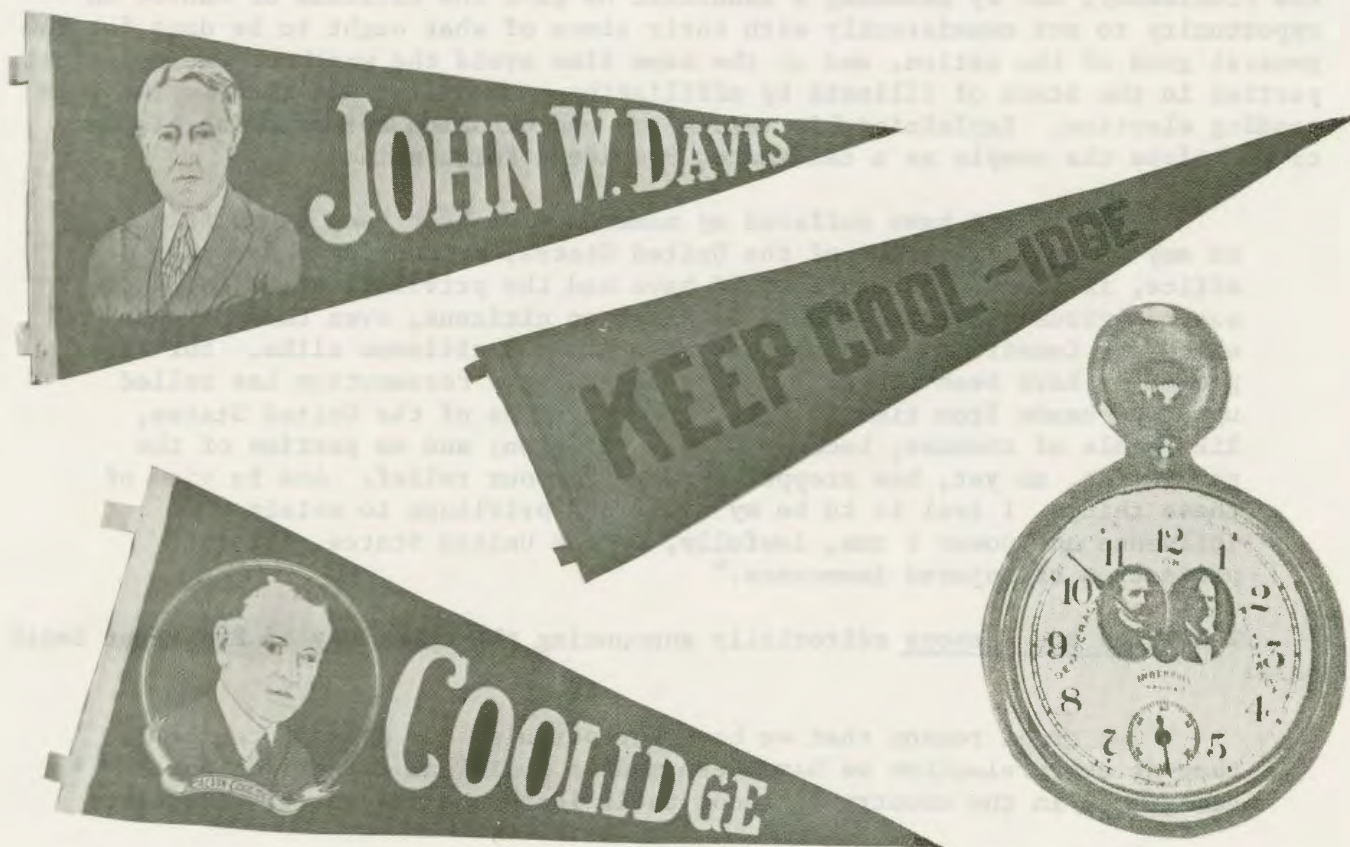
"One great reason that we have for pursuing our present course is that at every election we have been made a political target for the * * * demagogues in the country to shoot their loathsome arrows at. And every

story has been put into requisition to blast our fame from the old fabrication of 'walk on the water' down to 'the murder of ex-Governor Boggs.' The journals have teemed with this * * * trash, and even men who ought to have more respect for themselves-men contending for the gubernatorial chair have made use of terms so degrading, so mean, so humiliating that a billingsgate fisher-woman would have considered herself disgraced with. We refuse any longer to be thus bedaubed for either party. * * * We withdraw. Under existing circumstances, we have no other alternative; and if we can accomplish our object, well: if not, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have acted conscientiously, and have used our best judgment. And if we have to throw away our votes, we had better do so upon a worthy rather than an unworthy individual, who might make use of the weapon we put in his hand to destroy us."

As another evidence that the Prophet entertained no serious thought of success in his election, mention should be made of the fact that during the time when preparations were being made for a vigorous canvass in favor of his election, extensive plans were being laid by President Smith and his associates for the removal of the church bodily from Illinois to that then little known great "West," rather vaguely spoken of as "Oregon" and "California."

SOME UNUSUAL FINDS

These interesting items of Political Americana have recently come to our attention. These 1924 pennants were in hiding until a small group, in fine condition, made daylight. The 1904 Ingersoll watch pictures the 1904 Democratic Candidates Alton B. Parker and Henry G. David plus the slogan "Democracy or Plutocracy".



ILLINOIS GOVERNOR CANDIDATES

by Marian (Ford) Schenck, #784.

1818	Shadrach Bond* No Opposition	1830	John Reynolds* William Kinney
1822	Edward Coles* Joseph Phillips Thomas C. Browne James B. Moore	1834	Joseph Duncan* William Kinney Robert McLaughlin James Adams
1826	Ninian Edwards* Thomas Sloo Adolphus Hubbard		

All candidates through 1834 called themselves Republicans. They actually were divided into pro-Ninian Edwards and anti-Ninian Edwards factions. They either supported or opposed Edwards when he was the territorial governor.

1838	Thomas Carlin* (D) Cyrus Edwards (W)	1872	Richard J. Oglesby* (R) Gustavus Koerner (D) Benjamin G. Wright (StD)
1842	Thomas Ford* (D) Joseph Duncan (W) Charles W. Hunter (Lb)	1876	Shelby M. Cullom* (R) Lewis Steward (D)
1846	Augustus C. French* (D) Thomas M. Killpatrick (W) Richard Eels	1880	Shelby M. Cullom* (R) Lyman Trumbull (D) Alson J. Streeter (GL)
1848	Augustus C. French* (D) (Automatic reelection with change in the constitution)	1884	Richard J. Oglesby* (R) Carter Harrison (D) Jesse Harper (GA)
1852	Joel A. Matteson* (D) E. B. Webb (W) Dexter Knowlton (A)	1888	Joseph W. Fifer* (R) John M. Palmer (D) David H. Harts (Proh) Willis J. Jones (L)
1856	William H. Bissell* (R) W. A. Richardson (D) Buckner S. Morris (KN)	1892	John P. Altgeld* (D) Joseph W. Fifer (R) Nathan Barnett (P) Robert Link (Proh)
1860	Richard Yates* (R) James C. Allen (D) T. M. Hope (PBu) John T. Stuart (PBe)	1896	John R. Tanner* (R) John P. Altgeld (D) George Gere (Proh) Charles Bastain (SL) Isaac Higgs (N) William S. Forman (IndD)
1864	Richard J. Oglesby* (R) James C. Robinson (D)		
1868	John M. Palmer* (R) John R. Eden (D)		

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS (cont.)

1900 Richard Yates* (R)
 Samuel Alschuler (D)
 Visscher Barnes (Proh)
 A. C. Van Tine (P)
 Herman Perry (SD)
 Louis Hoffman (SL)
 John Cordingly (UC)
 Lloyd G. Spencer (UR)

1904 Charles S. Deneen* (R)
 Lawrence B. Stringer (D)
 Robert Patton (Proh)
 James Hogan (P)
 John Collins (S)
 Philip Veal (SL)
 Andrew Specht (CL)

1908 Charles S. Deneen* (R)
 Adlai E. Stevenson (D)
 Daniel Sheen (Proh)
 J. H. Brower (S)
 Gustave Jennings (SL)
 George H. McCaskrin (Ind)

PRIMARY

Richard Yates (R)
 James Hamilton Lewis (D)
 John McGoorty (D)

1912 Edward F. Dunne* (D)
 Charles S. Deneen (R)
 Edwin R. Worrell (Proh)
 Frank H. Funk (Prog)
 John C. Kennedy (S)
 John M. Francis (SL)

PRIMARY

Len Small (R)
 J. E. W. Wayman (R)
 Charles Hurburgh (R)
 John J. Brown (R)
 Walter C. Jones (R)
 J. M. Davis (R)
 Richard Yates (R)
 Ben Caldwell (D)
 Samuel Alschuler (D)
 George Dickson (D)

1916 Frank O. Lowden* (R)
 Edward F. Dunne (D)
 John Golden (Proh)
 Seymour Stedmann (S)
 John M. Francis (SL)

PRIMARY

Morton D. Hull (R)
 Frank L. Smith (R)
 William Brenton (D)
 James Traynor (D)

1920 Len Small* (R)
 James Hamilton Lewis (D)
 James Woertendyke (Proh)
 Andrew Laflin (S)
 John M. Francis (SL)
 John Walker (FL)
 Lewis Spaulding (STx)

PRIMARY

John Oglesby (R)
 Oscar Carlstrom (R)
 Edward Woodruff (R)
 Barrett O'Hara (D)

1924 Len Small* (R)
 Norman I. Jones (D)
 Andrew Laflin (S)
 Fred Koch (SL)
 William F. Dunne (WP)
 Morris Lychenheim (CmL)
 James Legan (IndR)

PRIMARY

ThurLOW G. Essington (R)
 Lee O. Browne (D)
 Kent Keller (D)
 Charles B. Thomas (D)
 Charles Borchers (D)

1928 Louis L. Emmerson* (R)
 Floyd E. Thompson (D)
 George Koop (S)
 J. C. Procum (SL)
 William Kruse (WP)

There were two different governors of Illinois named Richard Yates. Yates (1900) was the son of Yates (1860). There also were two Adlai Stevensons who ran for governor. Stevenson (1908) was the grandfather of Stevenson (1948).

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS (cont.)

PRIMARY (1928)

Len Small (R)

1932 Henry Horner* (D)
 Len Small (R)
 Roy Burt (S)
 J. C. Procum (SL)
 Leondies McDonald (C)
 W. W. O'Brien (Ind)

PRIMARY

Omer Custer (R)
 Michael Igoe (D)

1936 Henry Horner* (D)
 Charles Wayland Brooks (R)

PRIMARY

H. Wallace Caldwell (R)
 Oscar Carlstrom (R)
 George Dowell (R)
 Thomas Gunning (R)
 J. P. Kuhn (R)
 Len Small (R)
 John Oglesby (R)
 Herman Bundesen (D)
 James Fred Robertson (D)

1940 Dwight H. Green* (R)
 Harry B. Hershey (D)
 Omer Whiteman (Proh)
 Herman Barefield (SL)
 Mary Hapgood (S)

PRIMARY

Richard J. Lyons (R)
 Albert Lagerstedt (D)
 Robert MCKinley (D)
 John Stelle (D)
 James O. Monroe (D)

1944 Dwight H. Green* (R)
 Thomas J. Courtney (D)
 Willis Ray Wilson (Proh)
 Charles Storm (SL)

PRIMARY

Oscar Carlstrom (R)

1948 Adlai E. Stevenson* (D)
 Dwight H. Green (R)
 Willis Ray Wilson (Proh)
 Louis Fisher (SL)

PRIMARY

Neither candidate had opposition

1952 William G. Stratton* (R)
 Sherwood P. Dixon (D)
 Louis Fisher (SL)

PRIMARY

Park Livingston (R)
 Richard Yates Rowe (R)
 William Erickson (R)
 Anthony Polley (R)

1956 William G. Stratton* (R)
 Richard B. Austin (D)

PRIMARY

Lar Daly (R)
 Anthony Polley (R)
 Sidney Ward (R)
 Warren Wright (R)
 Morris Sachs (D)
 Herbert Paschen (D)
 (Actually won the primary but
 Austin replaced him in general
 election)

1960 Otto Kerner* (D)
 William G. Stratton (R)
 Edward Gross (SL)

PRIMARY

Hayes Robertson (R)
 Stephen Mitchell (D)
 Joseph Lohman (D)

1964 Otto Kerner* (D)
 Charles H. Percy (R)

PRIMARY

William J. Scott (R)
 Lar Daly (R)
 Barney Neidle (R)
 Alfred Skallish (R)

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS (cont.)

1968 Richard B. Ogilvie* (R)
Samuel H. Shapiro (D)
Edward Gross (SL)

PRIMARY

William G. Stratton (R)
S. Thomas Sutton (R)
John H. Altorfer (R)

1972	Daniel Walker*	(D)
	Richard B. Ogilvie	(R)
	George La Forest	(SL)
	Ishmael Flory	(C)

PRIMARY

John H. Mathis (R)
Paul Simon (D)





1900



1904



1904



1900



1900



1900





CAN YOU IDENTIFY?

Marian (Ford) Schenck
12045 Viewcrest Road
Studio City, CA 91604

Because of the huge response we have had concerning our "locals" section, I thought it would be appropriate to devote one whole CAN YOU IDENTIFY? section to local unknowns.

#247



#248



#249



#250



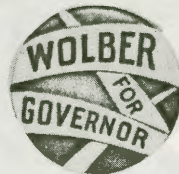
#251



#252



#253



#254



#255



#256



#257



#258



#259



#260



#261



#262



#263



#264



#265



#266



#267



#268



#269



#270



Carroll Wood

Walter Faulkner

McCall

Hodde

Lindsey

BRUMMAGEM *

by Sam Pressman, 2000 Lee Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44118

* (A noun, defined as a showy but inferior and worthless thing).

The buttons pictured below are part of an ad sent recently by Columbia Advertising Co., of New York. All are reproductions (brummagem) and all are made of celluloid or plastic cover over the metal. To our knowledge the following are fantasy buttons (none like them were made for the campaign): numbers B-1 through B-11, also B25 and possibly others. B-25 had never been seen until recently and uses a 1932 FRD on a supposed 1944 button. B-26 is a 1" version of the 1 1/4" original.

It is inconceivable to this writer that the people at Columbia are unaware that many of the pins are outright Brummagem. Let them be warned that the sale of Brummagem is a violation of our Code of Ethics; and that any disclaimer that they print on the list does not alter the situation. It is to the everlasting discredit of any and all button dealers or manufacturers to sell knowingly or unknowingly buttons which are fakes or fantasies, but when experienced button jobbers like Columbia get in the act, it is time to put our collective feet down. 'Hard'.

If you have not ordered from this list, don't do so, if you have we hope you will ask for your money back and let them know your feelings. There are plenty of dealers and jobbers who guarantee their merchandise and these are the ones you should patronize. Any one offering an item he cannot guarantee doesn't deserve our business.



The Brummagem page sent with the last issue, which pictures and describes the Wallace school bus pins and the McGovern Come Home America pin, should be changed as follows:

The original and #1 reproduction Wallace should read: School bus is yellow/orange. (Coloration is seldom a key difference, as it is quite usual to find light and dark variations, due to the original printing or to fading in sunlight).....The McGovern COME HOME AMERICA, 2 1/4" original has a black outline around most of the US, as does the reproduction--the white center band is much wider on the original than on the reproduction. Please make these changes on your Brummagem pages. Thanks.....

* "An inferior and worthless thing."

The button pictured at the right is a recent issue which was sent as a promotional piece with literature about a new TV series, "The American Parade". The maker's name is/was on the curl but has been (at least on some copies) marked through but on some you can see Emress, New York. It has the original purple, green and white colors and is a 2 1/8" celluloid. (This was originally issued in 7/8" & 1 1/4" only, to our knowledge, but 2 1/8" would have been a likely size for pocket mirrors.)



ORIGIN OF THE APIC EMBLEM.

Did you ever wonder how our APIC emblem originated? Prior to 1961 the APIC did not have an emblem or insignia, and our present emblem was the outgrowth of an idea suggested by a member. A contest was sponsored and members asked to submit designs--five designs were submitted and were submitted to the membership for a vote. The five original designs are pictured below and design number two was the winner in a very close race with number three.



1



2



3



4



5

UP-DATING OF THE APIC LISTING OF CANDIDATES (all Parties) and HOPEFULS.

The enclosed 1964-68-72 listing of all parties Candidates and the listing of the nominees (hopefuls) should be added to the APIC Research Projects issued previously. Those members who do not have the original projects may get a set for \$2.25 postpaid from APIC MAILINGS, 6319 Tholozan Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63109. Please allow about four weeks for delivery.....Thanks to Charles Williams, #121; Marian Ford Schenck, #784; Allan Anderson, #2064; and Jon D. Curtis, #1438 for their help in updating these listings.

We thank Roger Storms, editor of "Prohibition History Notes" for the following additional information on our Summer, 1973 KEYNOTER feature on "The Methuselah of Third Parties - Prohibitionists". He tells us that the 1920 United Christian Party was due to the result of a split between the "Narrow Gauge" followers of John Woolley and the "Broad Gauge" followers of Silas C. Swallow. The nick names came about when followers of Swallow advocated an enlarged party platform and a change in party name to attract more voters. This group held a meeting and nominated Swallow for President and Woolley for Vice President but both declined the nomination. This group kept active and nominated, drafted platforms and candidates again in 1904 and 1908 but no votes were recorded either year.



1972 WALLACE-MESS TICKET

By Jon S. Curtis, #1438

In the 1972 general election a ticket was presented to the voters of Ohio which had Edward A. Wallace for President and Robert B. Mess for Vice President. The Wallace-Mess ticket was not on the ballot, but was a write-in campaign. They received 460 votes.

The Ohio slate was a direct result of the attempted assassination of George C. Wallace. The Ohio American Independent Party was very much committed to the nomination of George C. Wallace for President in 1972. Through the early summer it was hoped that the Alabama Governor's condition would improve enough for him to accept the A.I.P. nomination. This hope continued right up to the opening of the A.I.P. National Convention in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1972.

Finally through a telephone call Governor Wallace asked the convention not to nominate him as he was in no physical condition for a national campaign. Once he was out of the picture, a battle broke out to pick up the pieces of the A.I.P. and receive its presidential nomination. Five men were presented to the convention. The candidates were Allen Greer, a conservative from Florida, Thomas Anderson, a publisher from Tennessee, Lester Maddox, the Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, Richard B. Kay, the A.I.P. State Chairman of Ohio and John Schmitz, an ultra-conservative lame-duck Republican congressman from California. Schmitz had lost the Republican primary in his district the previous spring. He was also a leading member of the John Birch Society in California.

When the smoke of battle had cleared Schmitz had the Presidential nomination with Anderson running for Vice President. Kay and a number of other A.I.P. members from Ohio were extremely angry with the choice of Schmitz. They felt that Schmitz was as bad as McGovern. To them Schmitz was as extreme right as McGovern was extreme left. They accused the John Birch Society of radicalism and policies so dictatorial that the only true patriots were Birchers and those who didn't agree with Birchite policy were at worst communists and at best poor Americans. Therefore they said a vote for Schmitz was only ending up with one evil while denying another. Nixon, they said, was a false conservative practicing liberal fiscal policy.


To Kay and his people the only answer was a write-in campaign for Wallace. However, Ohio law provides that write-in votes are not tabulated unless the candidate agrees he is running. Since George Wallace had refused to run, Ohio would not be counting any Wallace write-ins. To circumvent this, Edward A. Wallace agreed to be a "stand-in" for George Wallace with Robert B. Mess as the Vice Presidential candidate.

On October 17, 1972 the public announcement was made that there would be a campaign for voters to renounce Nixon, McGovern and Schmitz by writing in the name "Wallace" on election day. Although the votes would be officially tabulated for Edward A. Wallace, they would in actuality be "write-ins" for George Wallace. Edward A. Wallace was born in Portsmouth, Ohio and now lives in Miamisburg, Ohio. He is a World War II veteran and father of four children. He is employed by the IBM Division of the Penn Central Railroad. His running mate Robert B. Mess is from Careyville, Tennessee. He was formerly on the George Wallace campaign staff and his name was placed in nomination for Vice President at the 1972 A.I.P. Convention.

The Schmitz-Anderson ticket was entitled to the official ballot position in Ohio and polled 80,067 votes there. The Wallace-Mess "write-in" ticket received 460 votes.

For the political collector there is only one item he could collect for the Wallace-Mess ticket and that doesn't mention Edward Wallace or Robert Mess. It is a flyer with a picture of George C. Wallace with his name. In large bold black letters it says WRITE-IN The Name "WALLACE" for PRESIDENT When you VOTE NOVEMBER 7th. Since the Edward Wallace-Robert Mess ticket was "write-in" not announced until October 17 and had very little money, that is the only item they issued. That is the unusual story behind the Wallace-Mess 1972 candidacy.

Stand Up



For America

GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. WALLACE

WRITE-IN
The Name

"WALLACE"

for
PRESIDENT

When you VOTE
NOVEMBER 7th

AMERICAN PARTY
68 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44116

VOTE YES ON TAX REPEAL ISSUE.

Vote YES on the TAX REPEAL ISSUE.

Presently the decadent politicians and vested-interest groups are attempting to scare Ohioans by threatening increased property and sales taxes if the tax repeal issue is passed.

They are also attempting to scare Ohioans by threatening to lower the quality of education. Since when have Super ultra-modern school buildings and the Busing of School Children, to achieve a racial balance, improved the quality of education? Perhaps, with a reduction in wasteful spending the liberal educators will come to their senses and return to the concept of common sense quality education.

Remember this, the more tax money the decadent politicians receive, the more graft and corruption there will be. The time has come for the public to tell the decadent politicians that government must learn to live within its appropriated budget.

So vote YES on the TAX REPEAL issue.

YOU STILL HAVE A CHOICE - NOVEMBER 7th

The major tragedy in this presidential election is that there is no real choice between the lesser of evils. Liberal-leftist McGovern is a naive advocate of immediate surrender to communistic causes, while Tricky-Nixon is inundating the gullible public with beguiling rhetoric of what a competent and honorable man he is ---- while at the same time he is bankrupting America and insidiously implementing the decadent and destructive proposals advocated by McGovern.

Because of the two major evils, it would appear that John Schmitz, the AIP candidate for President, is the logical choice. But Schmitz is the willing tool of the John Birch Society. The Birchers, a radical-rightist group -- dedicated to dictatorial policies arrogantly believe that they are the only true patriots and that any person who does not think as they do are communists or at least not good Americans. Even since they infiltrated and ceased control of the American Independent Party, they are pursuing a "self-destructive" policy that other Americans must heel to their dictates or be excluded. Because of their arrogance they have alienated many truly dedicated patriots. Therefore, a vote for Schmitz is merely exchanging one brand of evil for another evil.

The only recourse concerned Americans have on November 7th is a write-in vote for George C. Wallace. The name Wallace is synonymous to a protest vote against the decadent and immoral politicians. Therefore, I strongly urge, register your protest against McGovern, Nixon and Schmitz by writing in the name Wallace when you vote -- on November 7th.

STAND UP FOR AMERICA by writing in the name WALLACE when you vote.

CORRECTION TO 1972 VOTE TOTALS

By Jon D. Curtis, #1438

An error was made for the Socialist Workers Party totals in the Keynoter featuring 1972. The Socialist Workers total vote should be 97,256 not 95,066 for all slates presented by the SWP. There is one unusual item regarding the Socialist Workers Party total vote. In 1968 the SWP ticket of Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle received 85 votes in the entire state of Arizona. In 1972 the SWP elector slate received 30,945 votes, a sizeable increase.

In three Arizona counties, particularly Pima County the state's second largest, a long and confusing ballot was used. The ballot was so confused that thousands of voters ended up voting for one of the major party candidates and the SWP slate. The court ruled that it was not the fault of the voters and ordered that both votes for president be counted. Therefore, several thousand people actually voted for two different slates of presidential electors.

The Secretary's Corner

by Donald B. Coney, #202

The year 1973 proved to be a year of industry and of accomplishment for APIC. More members were provided with more services than in any previous twelve month period, yet the year's end showed a practical but not exorbitant bank balance.

The accompanying financial statement will show the following: In 1973, with the exception of minimal incidental expenses, all Keynoters issued in a calendar year were paid for in that period ...an unprecedented two research projects were issued...the roster was expanded as the intermediate step to becoming this year's APIC handbook...the price guide and auction were again made available to the membership...various committees were funded to pursue meaningful and beneficial endeavors and APIC was largely instrumental in the passage of the Hobby Protection Act. These accomplishments were the result of much work by many people, people dedicated to the betterment of the hobby and to the general welfare of the hobbyist.

Last year was an extremely busy year for the mailman: 5,342 pieces of mail were posted by your Secretary-Treasurer while our APIC Mailing Bureau processed 5,676 pieces -- a total of 11,018.

Your Secretary-Treasurer would like to extend his gratitude to the membership -- to you -- for cooperation in reporting address changes, for speed in returning dues mailers and for genial good will in general...To Larry Krug and Chick Harris for unstinting cooperation...To Rosemary Recupero whose labors were both heroic and invaluable...and especially to my wife, Mary, for her relentless assistance and to Donna and Stephanie for leaving Dad in solitude -- most of the time, anyway -- "'til APIC is done".

REJOINED

- 1453 - Mrs. Lillian V. Green, 612 Baker St., Albany, Oregon 97321;
Nurse's Aid (3-C-I-commemorative-M-S-V) (503) 928-9608

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 2372 - Larry W. Allen, 903 East 10th, Sedalia, Mo. 65301
2064 - Allan Anderson, 125 Tamworth Rd., Troy, Ohio 45373
257 - Ben Blackstock, 2110 E. 15th St., Edmond, Okla. 73034
2536 - Steven E. Biggs, 12182 Dunsinane Ct., Bridgeton, Mo. 63044
3234 - Lamar Bradley, 2600 Lakeshore Dr., Old Hickory, Tenn. 37138
1306 - Robert A. Cereghino, 828 Cooks Lane, Baltimore, Md. 21229
1510 - Emmett L. Davis, Jr., P.O. Box 51, Howey-in-the-Hills, Fla. 32737
3221 - Stephen E. Davis, Jr., 220 Appaloosa Ct., Dayton, Ohio 45414
3186 - Michael Dwyer, 1608 Laurene - Apt. 3, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
1742 - Virgil P. Foss, P.O. Box 178, Grand Forks, N. D. 58201
166 - James T. Havel, 222 E. Middle St., Williamston, Mich. 48895
2207 - William T. Irby, 2200 Fountain View - #48, Houston, Texas 77027
1445 - Dr. Robert M. Laff, 2020 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. 60614
3325 - C. B. Marshall, 4773 Avebury Ct. - Apt. C, Columbus, Ohio 43220
501 - Jerry D. Roe, 4 Locust Lane, Lansing, Mich. 48910
3037 - Jack La Mar Ross, 4203 Arlington Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46807
3122 - Charles W. Royce, 9261 Randall Ave., La Habra, Calif. 90631
1093 - Leslie A. Runnels, 82 Two Rod Road, Scarborough, Maine 04074
2690 - Waldo Soderman, 1404 26th Ave., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55418
2754 - Robert Staples, P. O. Box 8814, Washington, D.C. 20003
2616 - Michael Treinen, 641 48th St., Des Moines, Iowa 50312
319 - James Upton, Apt. 204, 3201 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20016
305 - Forrest E. Whitlatch, 4212 75th St., Des Moines, Iowa 50322
375 - Jerry Wildenhaus, 615 Elberon Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45463
3254 - Brian Zwick, 416 E. Washington, Appleton, Wisc. 54911

The applicants listed in the last KEYNOTER (membership numbers 3337A through 3410A have been admitted to membership. WELCOME.

APIC FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1973

Cash Balance on Dec. 31, 1972 \$ 3,136.16

RECEIPTS

Dues collections for 1973	12,414.00
Dues collections for 1974 (Oct.-Dec.)	496.00
Sale of Keynoters and Research Projects	1,452.44
1972 Convention income	193.50
Auction receipts	15.00
Gift	50.00
Interest on savings account	180.51
Sale of lists	30.00
Total Receipts	\$ 14,831.45

Grand Total Cash & Receipts \$ 17,967.61

DISBURSEMENTS

Autumn/Winter 1972 Keynoter	\$ 100.00
Spring 1973 Keynoter	2,524.13
Summer 1973 Keynoter	1,269.49
Autumn 1973 Keynoter	1,420.92
Winter 1973 Keynoter	1,442.53
1968 Research project	1,255.00
Brummagen Research project	1,233.13
1973 Roster	2,746.82
Expenses of President and Vice Presidents	791.84
Secretary's expenses	621.02
Secretary's stipend	1,360.50
APIC letterhead	298.55
Auction expenses	129.00
Advertising	186.95
Committee chairmen advances	500.00
(193.75 expended; 306.25 in reserve)	
APIC Mailing Bureau postage and handling	488.91
1973 Price Guide	69.10
Special expenses (refunds, contributions, NSF's, etc.)	198.74

Total Disbursements \$ 16,636.53

Bank Balance

Conn. Bank & Trust Co. savings account	\$ 431.99
Conn. Bank & Trust Co. checking account	<u>899.09</u>
Total bank balance 12/31/73	\$ 1,331.08

Total Disbursements and Cash Balance \$ 17,967.61

Respectfully submitted,

Don Conroy
Secretary-Treasurer

The applications for membership listed on the next pages were received since the last publication. Should any member know of any good reason why an applicant should not be admitted to membership in the APIC, please send such objection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer so an investigation may be made and a decision reached by the Executive Board. If there are no objections filed prior to May 1, 1974 the applicants will become members on that date. Notice will appear in the KEYNOTER following this date, and the 'A' after each membership number will be dropped.....

SECRETARY'S CORNER,
NEW APPLICANTS,

- 3586A - James Neff, 525 N. Bowdoin Place, #102, Seattle, Washington 98103
attorney, (206) 632-3013, (206) 324-4300, 2-c-h-l-q-z
- 3411A - James McNally, 230 Parkfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15210
steel worker, (412) 882-7399, 3-c-i-l-q-z (Richard C. Trimble)
- 3412A - Elizabeth Sculle, 1005 Devonshire Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820
teacher, (217) 359-4427, 2-c-h-Illinois-m-paper-q-z (Donald F. Tingley)
- 3413A - Steve Burrage, 2722 Amsden Road, Winter Park, Florida 32789
student, (305) 671-2328, 2-c-h-minor & hopeful-l-r-z (H. Fred Varn)
- 3414A - Hugh Biber, 5-17 Philip Street, Fair Lawn, New Jersey 07410
student, (201) 797-1791, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Robert Saypol)
- 3415A - Peter McNeil, 12 Crestwood Court, Cortland, New York 13045
student, (607) 75-6-7030, 1-c-i-m-r-x (Kenneth M. Eaton)
- 3416A - H. W. 'Zim' Zimmerman, Jr., "Lakeside," Columbia, Virginia 23038
law student, 2-c-i-l-q-z ('Scotty' Wilkinson)
- 3417A - Charles M. Foust, 102 Houston, Borger, Texas 79007
office manager, (806) 273-7448, (806) 273-2871, 2-c-d-i-l-q-z
- 3418A - Dr. Lawrence A. Cone, 765 Via Vadera, Palm Springs, California 92262
physician, (714) 325-6029, (714) 325-7181, 3-c-m-q-u (Stanley Goodfriend)
- 3419A - Thomas P. Taylor, 2530 N. 85th Street, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53226
student, (414) 774-3252, (414) 774-3252, 1-c-h-l-r-z, (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3420A - Mrs. Eleanor Zelin, 40 Pineridge Road, White Plains, New York 10603
antique dealer, (914) 592-8276, 3-d-h-l-r-z (David Freindt)
- 3421A - Richard C. Hedges, M.D., 402 St. Louis Avenue, Excelsior Springs, Mo. 64024
physician, (816) 637-6370, (816) 637-3282, 3-c-h-m-q-z
- 3422A - Frank Renkiewicz, 1515 W. 5th Street-305, Winona, Minnesota 55987
college professor, (507) 452-1839, (507) 454-2930, 2-c-h-ethnic-m-posters-q-u-v
(Ann Rost)
- 3423A - Henry E. Javorsky, 7504 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis, Wisconsin 53214
electrical tester, (414) 774-5983, (414) 475-2345, 3-c-i-l-q-u (Dr. Timothy Tully)
- 3424A - Joe Lake, Route 1, Adams, Wisconsin 53910
self employed, (608) 584-4343, 3-c-d-i-l-r-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3425A - Peter Forman, 55 Warren Avenue, Plymouth, Massachusetts 02360
student, (617) 746-2356, 1-c-h-l-q-u-v
- 3426A - Augusta Hornblower, P. O. Box 311, Boston, Massachusetts 02535
registered representative, (617) 259-8048, (617) 723-7300, 2-c-i-tie tacks/
metals-l-s-z (Stephen Pauler)
- 3427A - Timothy T. Creason, 1212 Echo Lane, Bluffton, Indiana 46714
student, (219) 824-2507, 1-c-i-l-r-u-v (Robert W. Parker)
- 3428A - Mary C. Murphy, 6794 Arrowhead Road, Duluth, Minnesota 55811
history teacher, (218) 729-6399, 2-c-i-l-posters, banners-q-z (Bill Heaney)
- 3429A - Dr. Michael F. Kirschner, 714 West 181 Street, New York, N. Y. 10033
psychologist, (212) 928-5552, (516) 826-2200 ext. 293, 2-c-i-m-r-z (Foster Pollack)
- 3430A - R. Jeffrey Harris, 2505 East Broadway, Columbia, Missouri 65201
student, 442-2867, 1-c-i-l-q-x (Ann Rost)
- 3431A - Louis Paul Bibisi, P. O. Box 163, Rocky Hill, Connecticut 06067
college student, (203) 563-7427, 1-c-i-m-r-z
- 3432A - Rev. S. Mortimer Ward, 16761 Martincoit Rd., Poway, California 92064
minister, (714) 487-2159, (714) 487-2152, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Joseph McGee)
- 3433A - Richard Sidorsky, 130 Columbia Street, New York, New York 10040
student, (212) 677-3363, 2-c-i-cause-l-q-z (Perry V. Heidelberger)
- 3434A - W. R. Rucker, M.D., 302 Jefferson Street, Madison, Indiana 47250
physician, (812) 265-5812, (812) 265-2492, 3-c-i-l-q-u-v
- 3435A - John M. Wildey, Evermann Apts. #114, Bloomington, Indiana 47401
student, (812) 337-8224, 2-c-d-i-Indiana-m-q-z (John D. Pfiefer, Wm. Heritage)
- 3436A - Robert F. Capalbo, 848 Brush Hill Road, Milton, Massachusetts 02186
college administrator, (617) 333-0331, (617) 333-0500, ext. 254,
2-c-h-Inaugural-q-u-v

SECRETARY'S CORNER, Continued
NEW APPLICANTS, Continued

- 3437A - Ira R. Feldman, 170 Beach 133rd Street, Belle Harbor, New York 11694
student, (212) 634-9177, 1-c-h-m-q-z
- 3438A - Gary T. Rafool, 620 1st National Bank Building, Peoria, Illinois 61602
attorney, (309) 685-5643, (309) 673-5535, 2-c-i-l-q-z
- 3439A - Neil MacNeil, 888 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
journalist, (202) 293-4300, 3-c-h-Congressional-inaugural-q-z
- 3440A - Bert A. Thompson, 804 Howard Street, Wheaton, Illinois 60187
college librarian, (312) 665-3540, (312) 968-7270, 3-c-h-m-q-z (Duane J. Ross)
- 3441A - Joan Chilefone, 8668 DeMontreville Trail, North St. Paul, Minnesota 55109
tax accountant, (612) 777-3081, 2-c-h-m-r-u (Gus J. Miller)
- 3442A - Patricia W. Hook, 401 Redwood, Manhattan, Kansas 66502
university professor, (913) 776-8632, (913) 532-6615, 2-c-h-m-r-u-v
(James W. Rooney)
- 3443A - Harry E. Preble, 125 Belmont Avenue, Milmont Park, Pennsylvania 19033
Spec. Agent, U.S. Army, (301) 894-0379, (202) 693-1206, 2-c-i-l-tokens & paper-q-z
- 3444A - J. David McKnight, 28449 Hales, Madison Heights, Michigan 48071
claims analyst, (313) LI-3-0813, (313) 643-1497, 3-c-h-Michigan-m-q-z
(Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3445A - Ron T. Lindh, P. O. Box 972, Sequim, Washington 98382
student, (206) 683-5466, 1-c-i-m-q-u-v
- 3446A - David A. Moyer, 1453 Rogwin Crescent, North Canton, Ohio 44720
student, (216) 499-7411, 1-c-h-m-bumper stickers-q-z (Ann Rost)
- 3447A - Greg Markway, 308 Boonville Road, P. O. Box 183, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
student, (314) 635-5629, 1-c-i-l-r-z (Ralph Callies)
- 3448A - Larry Domans, 21 Mt. Kemble Avenue, Morristown, New Jersey 07960
radio announcer, (201) 267-7908, (201) 539-8483, 2-c-d-h-l-r-z (David J. Freint)
- 3449A - Nelson Corrao, Jr., 182 Mt. Kemble Avenue, Morristown, New Jersey 07960
pharmacy technician, (201) 539-8483, (201) 539-0143, 2-c-d-i-l-s-z
(David J. Freint)
- 3450A - Jace Weaver, 2619 Beaurue Drive, Norman, Oklahoma 73069
student, (405) 329-2947, 1-c-h-m-q-z (Hal N. Ottaway)
- 3451A - R. William Ketchum, 412 Falcon Circle, Madison, Wisconsin 53716
advertising/marketing, (608) 221-0724, (608) 221-0724, 2-c-i-m-r-z
(Ralph H. Callies)
- 3452A - Lahoma H. Goldsmith, 1614 Park Lane Drive, Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447
medical social worker, (918) 756-2753, (918) 756-6242, 3-c-i-thimbles-q-z
(S. Bibler)
- 3453A - Oliver P. Anders, Jr., 300 W. Poinsett Street, Greer, South Carolina 29651
mortician, (803) 877-3351, 2-c-h-l-q-u (Gerald L. Balcerak)
- 3454A - Harland N. West, 104 Seymour Street, Fredonia, New York 14063
student, (716) 679-7070, 1-c-h-l-r-z
- 3455A - David C. Carter, 373 Palmer Avenue, Box 262, Mamaroneck, New York 10543
freelance writer, (914) 698-6188, 2-c-h-l-s-z
- 3456A - Elmer J. Thompson, Jr., 3262 Louis Road, Palo Alto, California 94303
computer programmer, (415) 322-1126, (415) 894-3166, 3-c-i-m-q-z
- 3457A - Robert Hagen, 7515 Lyndale Avenue, South, Apt. 6, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423
accountant, (612) 869-3633, (612) 866-8478, 2-c-i-l-q-z
- 3458A - Terrence Reardon, 343 Glacier Drive, Martinez, California 94553
campaign consultant, (415) 229-3973, (415) 676-6700, 2-c-i-l-r-z
- 3459A - Louis Levy, Jr., Route 3, Box 101, Paulding, Ohio 45879
student, (419) 393-2515, 1-c-h-Ohio-m-r-u (Chris Crain)
- 3460A - Elaine Miller, P. O. Box 843, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire 03894
antique dealer, (603) 569-4295, 2-c-d-h-cause-m-q-z (Ralph H. Callies)
- 3461A - Robert Hayes Williams, 25205 Ward, Taylor, Michigan 48180
college student, (313) 291-4314, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Ralph H. Callies)
- 3462A - Beatrice Dawson, 45 Colgate Road, Needham, Massachusetts 02192
pharmacist, (617) 444-5621, (617) 522-5800, 3-c-i-autographs, post cards-q-z
(Robert L. Dawson)

SECRETARY'S CORNER, Continued
NEW APPLICANTS, Continued

- 3463A - Edward T. Gibbons, 127 2nd Street, Fanwood, New Jersey 07023
student, (201) 889-4146, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v (Rob Koulish)
- 3464A - Joseph Deedy, 86 School Street, Springfield, Massachusetts 01105
self-employed, (413) 788-9297, 2-c-i-l-q-z
- 3465A - Charles H. Ernst, 215 East Costilla Avenue, Littleton, Colorado 80122
engineer, (303) 794-5667, (303) 794-5211 ext. 2590, 2-c-i-m-q-z
(Mrs. Don Lawless)
- 3466A - Blair T. Weir, P. O. Box 476, Bushnell, Florida 33513
political scientist, (904) 793-4081, 2-c-i-l-q-u
- 3467A - Jon Harris, 1107 Aduana Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida 33146
fashion designer, (305) 661-5124, 2-c-h-tokens & medals-q-z (H. Joseph Levine,
Tom Gordon)
- 3468A - L. A. Basal, P. O. Box 3562, Los Angeles, California 90028
film producer, (213) 387-1206, 2-c-h-veeps-l-s-z
- 3469A - John B. Kennedy, 324 School Street, Bennington, Vermont 05201
restaurant proprietor, (802) 442-5300, (802) 442-9746, 3-c-h-l-John F. Kennedy-
r-u-v (John G. Simson)
- 3470A - Richard H. Hobbs, 2073 Auburn Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45406
teacher, (513) 278-8077, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Steve Davis)
- 3471A - John Arnold, 431 Elwood Beach Drive #1, Goleta, California 93017
research-U. of Ca.-Santa Barbara, (805) 961-3015, 2-c-i-l-q-z (Erroll J. Leslie)
- 3472A - Julia F. Bynum, 2112 Wright Avenue, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403
secretary, (919) 274-6530, (919) 274-4603, 3-c-i-political books-m-r-z
- 3473A - John S. Prevost, 1218 Briarwood, Port Huron, Michigan 48060
teacher, (313) 984-1733, 2-c-i-m-q-u-w (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3474A - Mike Levey, 1401 Eldorado Drive, Flint, Michigan 48504
student, (313) 732-8566, 1-c-i-l-r-z (Jerry D. Roe)
- 3475A - Harvey Kroll, 1916 Lake Street, San Francisco, California 94121
H.U.D. regional economist, (415) 386-0780, 2-c-i-m-q-z
- 3476A - Chet Wheeler, 3404 May Street, Wheaton, Maryland 20906
foreman-HVAC, (301) 946-4630, (301) 762-7400, 2-c-d-i-m-r-z
- 3477A - Robert C. Wiese, 150 Hickory Rd.-Countryside Lake, Mundelein, Illinois 60060
chemical sales-V.P., (312) 566-1342, (312) 244-3410, 3-c-h-m-q-u
(C. L. Davis, Jr.)
- 3478A - J. Scott Shearer, 5652 Oak Grove Avenue, Oakland, California 94618
accountant, (415) 655-1278, (415) 433-7100, 2-c-i-l-q-u
- 3479A - E. Joe Marquez, 4040 Mira Costa Street, Oceanside, California 92054
medical technologist, (714) 726-6180, (714) 757-1122, 3-c-i-m-q-u
- 3480A - Alan Korn, 17083 Westport Drive, Huntington Beach, California 92649
student, (213) 592-5832, 1-c-h-m-r-u-v (Kevin Brody)
- 3481A - Jerry J. Miller, 13333 Chandler Boulevard, Van Nuys, California 91401
student-U.C.L.A., (213) 988-5127, 1-c-i-l-r-z
- 3482A - David A. Wilson, 1742 Wayside Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44112
receiving clerk, (216) 481-8070, (216) 266-2204, 2-c-i-l-s-z (Martin L. Anderson)
- 3483A - Bob Sitler, 3702 Brownsboro Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40207
student, (502) 897-5534, 1-c-h-m-q-u (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3484A - Everett F. Gibbs, 1018 King Arthur Court, Louisville, Kentucky 40222
federal employee, (502) 426-3444, (502) 582-5817, 3-c-h-l-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3485A - Dr. Douglas L. Ross, 733 Westchester Road, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich. 48230
physician, (313) 468-0831, 2-c-i-l-q-z (Duane J. Ross)
- 3486A - Craig A. Zanol, 23501 Calvin, Taylor, Michigan 48180
student, (313) 291-0230, 1-c-i-l-q-z
- 3487A - Ralph D. Stern, 1264 Opal Street, San Diego, California 92109
attorney, (714) 488-4553, (714) 298-4681, 2-c-i-m-r-u
- 3488A - David H. West, P. O. Box 295, Borrego Springs, California 92004
teacher, (714) 767-5711, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Joseph F. McGee)

SECRETARY'S CORNER, Continued

NEW APPLICANTS, Continued

- 3489A - Rudolph Carpenter, 225 Hoover Street, Oceanside, California 92054
teacher, (714) 757-1527, 3-c-i-l-q-z (Joseph McGee)
- 3490A - Mrs. Ilene R. Zeitzer, 6079 Warmstone Court, Columbia, Maryland 21045
translator, (301) 730-0176, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Mark Suozzi)
- 3491A - Mark Bloomfield, 10500 Rockville Pike, #1201, Rockville, Maryland 20852
student, (301) 493-6618, 2-c-i-l-q-z (John Topping)
- 3492A - Frank G. Edmiston, 5906 Morningbird Lane, Columbia, Maryland 21045
physician, (301) 730-6631, (301) 752-3010, 3-c-h-m-q-u
- 3493A - Michael F. Singer, 321 East 14th Street, Apt. 5E, Bloomington, Indiana 47401
analyst, (812) 339-7361, (317) 839-9611, ext. 517, 2-c-h-inaugural-l-q-z
(William Heritage)
- 3494A - Robert E. Matthews, Jr., 62-43 81st Street, Middle Village, New York 11379
purchasing, (212) 457-2845, 2-c-i-m-r-z
- 3495A - J. Allen Singleton, Box 617, Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond, Kentucky 40475
political science prof., (606) 623-6265, (606) 622-3805, 2-c-i-l-q-z
- 3496A - Todd Robert Weiss, 812B Eagle Heights, Madison, Wisconsin 53705
H.S. student, (608) 231-1134, 1-c-h-l-q-z (Charles Schudson)
- 3497A - Neil Simon, 11712 Meredith Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68164
meat salesman, (402) 493-2174, (402) 733-3300, 2-c-h-m-autographs-q-z
(Mrs. John Becraft)
- 3498A - Roger G. Reed, P. O. Box 102, Franklin, Michigan 48025
student, (313) 626-4820, 2-c-h-m-q-u-v (Edwin Puln)
- 3499A - Greg Emerson, 6424 Canterbury Court, San Jose, California 95129
student, (408) 253-2022, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v (T. T. Yanak)
- 3500A - Mrs. Wilma L. Turner, 1308 Highland Drive, Rolla, Missouri 65401
supervisor of student teaching, (314) 364-2523, 2-c-h-m-q-u (C. W. Fishbaugh)
- 3501A - Mrs. Madge Wall, 1127 S. Bristol Street, Santa Ana, California 92704
antique shop owner, (714) 545-1806, 3-c-d-i-l-s-z (Doug Fouquet)
- 3502A - David Boye, 2035 S. 20th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
musician, (402) 435-0640, 1-c-i-l-r-z (
- 3503A - Maurice D. Gullledge, 1415 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
R.E. project developer, (202) 667-2948, (202) 466-8200, 2-c-h-m-q-u-v
- 3504A - Judy Fardig, Box 1148, Taholah, Washington 98587
student, (206) 289-2601, 2-c-h-m-q-z
- 3505A - Charles J. Meyers, 1117 West Armstrong, Peoria, Illinois 61606
office worker, (309) 682-5062, 3-c-h-m-r-z (Robert E. Voss)
- 3506A - Parke B. Pendleton, 101 Stratford Road, Melrose, Massachusetts 02176
student, (617) 665-7029, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Ed Sullivan)
- 3507A - Emery P. Stratton, 61 Manor Avenue, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181
antique dealer, (617) 237-3076, 3-d-h-l-q-z (Ben Corning)
- 3508A - Alan C. Feuer, 23210 Harding, Oak Park, Michigan 48237
student, (313) 968-7532, 2-c-i-m-q-z
- 3509A - Leonard S. Jacobson, 7422 Kathydale Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21208
lawyer, (301) 486-3536, (301) 752-4840, 3-c-i-m-q-z
- 3510A - Philip Tinley, 403 S. Elm Street, Shenandoah, Iowa 51601
student, (712) 246-4479, (712) 246-1100, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Emil Pavich)
- 3511A - Frederick W. Shafer, 50 N. Cassingham Road, Columbus, Ohio 43209
retired, (614) 235-4736, 3-c-h-m-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3512A - Kathleen Webster, 3774 Woodridge, Abilene, Texas 79605
housewife, (915) 692-7315, 2-c-h-m-q-z
- 3513A - James P. Darrow, 50 Orchard Road, Akron, Ohio 44313
student, (216) 836-4458, 1-c-d-h-l-Schmitz only-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3514A - Bruce C. Ladd, Jr., 4406 Franklin Street, Kensington, Maryland 20795
consultant, (301) 933-7324, (202) 667-2100, 2-c-i-m-r-z
- 3515A - Richard R. Sandoz, 1902 N. 69th Street, Scottsdale, Arizona 85257
USAF retired rural mail carrier, (602) 946-0110, 3-c-h-m-q-z
- 3516A - John J. Macejka, 2021 Cedarlawn Avenue, Schenectady, New York 12306
town assessor, (518) 355-1843, (518) 355-7363, 3-c-d-i-l-q-z (Martin Kehoe)

SECRETARY'S CORNER, Continued
NEW APPLICANTS, Continued

- 3517A - Paula Mullineaux, 513 N. 13th Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17103
rehabilitation counselor, (717) 232-3955, (717) 787-9826, 2-c-h-m-q-u-v
- 3518A - L. L. Cornelius, 1420-23 Avenue, Moline, Illinois 61265
design engineer, (309) 762-6078, 3-c-i-m-q-z (Ralph H. Abens)
- 3519A - Herbert Shemwell, 2515 Ellison Way, Independence, Missouri 64055
freight receiver, (816) 254-8967, (816) 373-4700, 1-c-h-l-q-z (Jack Calkins)
- 3520A - William D. Mason, 1010 Textile Drive, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301
draftsman, (803) 576-8596, (803) 582-6375, 3-c-h-m-q-z
- 3521A - Homer J. Tucker, 6933 Garner Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63139
switchman, (314) 647-4981, 3-c-i-m-q-u
- 3522A - Robert W. Stevens, 11776 Penmar, Maryland Heights, Missouri 63043
school teacher, (314) 739-1104, 2-c-i-l-Eisenhower-q-z (Ronald R. Bottoms)
- 3523A - Glenn Firestone, 10106 S.W. 126 Street, Miami, Florida 33156
salesman, (305) 251-5481, (305) 888-1611, 2-c-d-h-tokens-q-z (Irving Stigel)
- 3524A - Robert M. Lenk, 13 Jeffrey Lane, Bloomfield, Connecticut 06002
student, (203) 242-2545, 1-c-i-l-s-z (Donald Coney)
- 3525A - Arthur E. Steinmetz, Jr., 17002 Chatfield Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44111
teacher, (216) 671-6720, (216) 252-2131, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3526A - Paul Sartisky, 500 E. 77th Street, New York, New York 10021
student, (212) 988-6517, (212) 758-0188, 1-c-i-l-r-z (Milton Dinkin)
- 3527A - T. Kevin Hanlon, 123 Miller Drive, Naugatuck, Connecticut 06770
buyer, 729-5824, 233-4411, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Rita Picciatochi)
- 3528A - Andrew R. Lauritzen, 4051 N. Downer Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211
attorney, (414) 964-8972, (414) 273-3500, 2-c-h-m-q-z
- 3529A - Patrick Andersen, 208 Durand Street, E. Lansing, Michigan 48823
teacher, (517) 351-3103, (517) 625-3102, 2-c-i-l-q-z (Duane J. Ross)
- 3530A - C. E. James, 8517 Cheltenham Circle, Louisville, Kentucky 40222
banker, (502) 425-2227, (502) 581-5305, 2-c-i-l-q-u-v (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3531A - Rod Allen, 1067 Granada Drive, Orange, California 92669
student, (714) 532-4407, 1-c-i-l-q-u (R. F. McMahon)
- 3532A - Earl Lamb, Route 1, Box 501, Amarillo, Texas 79106
farmer, (806) 355-2683, 2-c-i-l-r-u-w
- 3533A - Mrs. Linda Geiger, P. O. Box 126, Dahlgren, Virginia 22448
campaign work/housewife, (703) 663-3564, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Joseph Levine)
- 3534A - Dan Preston, 2402 Baylor Drive, Louisville, Kentucky 40222
student, (502) 425-4337, 1-c-i-Kansas-l-q-z
- 3535A - Jeffrey A. Davidson, 7120 South Peters Road, Tipp City, Ohio 45371
student, (513) 667-2289, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3536A - Barbara J. Wallace, 151 Drake, 32A, Pomona, California 91767
antique dealer, (714) 593-8379, 3-c-d-h-m-Nixon-z
- 3537A - Richard A. Norland, 321 West 7th Street, Mankato, Minnesota 56001
real estate, (507) 345-6066, 1-c-d-i-l-s-z
- 3538A - Geoffrey T. Kent, 108 Carroll Avenue, Painesville, Ohio 44077
IRS, (216) 352-2604, 2-c-h-l-q-u (William Bruce)
- 3539A - Eugene Pasymowski, R. D. #1, Far Hills, New Jersey 07931
U.S. Dept. of Labor, (201) 234-1944, (212) 971-7541, 2-c-d-i-minor party &
hopefuls-m-q-u-v (Larry Domans)
- 3540A - David Darrow, 61-55 98 Street, Rego Park, New York, New York 11374
student, (212) 592-6042, 1-c-h-l-q-z (Donald Beck)
- 3541A - Paul F. Bengston, 16856 Sherwood Road, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343
student, (612) 935-7595, 1-c-h-T.R. & Parker-l-r-u
- 3542A - Thomas D. Buckley, Jr., 2831 Fairhaven Avenue #101, Alexandria, Virginia 22303
student, (703) 765-3783, (703) 765-9090, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Joe Masi)
- 3543A - Marc Bruno, 6820 Newbold Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20034
student, (301) 469-6909, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Harvey Rose)
- 3544A - Robert J. T. Mooney, 445 East Broad Street, Westfield, New Jersey 07090
attorney, (201) 754-7351, (201) 232-0292, 3-c-m-r-w-X
- 3545A - John Chetcuti, 23118 Westbury Drive, St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080
student, (313) 779-2270, 1-c-h-m-q-z

SECRETARY'S CORNER, Concluded
NEW APPLICANTS, Concluded

- 3546A - Burnell R. Gulden, 267 De Guy Avenue, Hanover, Pennsylvania 17331
bank vice pres., (717) 633-0288, (717) 637-2201, 3-c-h-l-s-u (C. W. Fishbaugh)
- 3547A - Robert Kahan, 2965 Avenue Z, Apt. 5D, New York, New York 11235
securities analyst, (212) DE 2-5768, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Clifford P. Rubenstein)
- 3548A - Arthur L. Sherwood, 10424 Cheviot Drive, Los Angeles, California 90064
attorney, (213) 839-7412, (714) 488-7121, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Brad Keller)
- 3549A - David Shane, 12250 Richwood Drive, Los Angeles, California 90049
student, (213) 472-8185, 1-c-i-l-q-z
- 3550A - Carson Fleharty, 91 Isabella, Atherton, California 94025
(415) 322-9384, 1-c-i-l-q-u
- 3551A - Christopher R. Kelly, 6813 Newbold Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20034
student, (301) 469-9317, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v (Harvey Rose)
- 3552A - Don Thomas, R. R. 3, Box 98, Walkerton, Indiana 46574
ag. teacher, (219) 586-2887, 2-c-h-Goldwater-l-r-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3553A - Mrs. Sarah P. Brown, 202 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10025
housewife/student, (212) 222-5075, 2-c-h-m-q-u
- 3554A - D. McElroy Satoua, 17825 Continental Drive, Brookfield, Wisconsin 53005
(414) 781-8215, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Larry D. Cook)
- 3555A - Dr. Warren R. Wade, Route 5, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751
U. professor, (715) 235-3223, (715) 232-1139, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Dennis L. Gladhill)
- 3556A - James Korczynski, 2109 Garland Avenue, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186
deputy sheriff, (414) 542-5467, (414) 542-6621, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Eileen Elfant)
- 3557A - Eugene R. Jorski, 3461 Independence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44105
steel worker, (216) 271-1511, 2-c-h-LBJ-l-r-z (Richard Billy)
- 3558A - Douglas M. Anderson, 5122 East 1st Street, Long Beach, California 90803
teacher & coach, (213) 434-3767, (213) 692-0551, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Blanche M. Pryor)
- 3559A - Michael Slane, 1709 Benwick Road, Toledo, Ohio 43613
J.H.S. teacher, (419) 472-0328, 2-c-h-m-q-u
- 3560A - Soll Dennis, 803 Terri Ann Drive, West Covina, California 91790
deputy sheriff, (213) 339-0732, (213) 974-4918, 3-c-h-m-paper-q-u-v
(Blanche M. Pryor)
- 3561A - Steven G. Novak, 2110 14th Street, N. W., New Brighton, Minnesota 55112
administrator, (612) 636-7564, 296-6176, 2-c-i-m-r-u-z (Bill Heaney)
- 3562A - SP/4 Dennis M. McArole, HHC 2/28th INF MEDPLT, APO N.Y. 09185
medical specialist U.S. Army, 1-c-i-LBJ-l-q-u
- 3563A - Larry W. Brokofsky, 7606 Park View Boulevard, La Vista, Nebraska 68128
(402) 331-1436, 2-c-trader-i-m-r-z
- 3564A - Charles F. Hamsa, 424 Alonda Drive, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501
librarian, (318) 233-3850, (318) 984-4305, 2-c-i-l-q-z
- 3565A - Mrs. Joan Schnitzler, 1402 5th Avenue, Dodge City, Kansas 67801
housewife, (316) 227-8210, 3-c-h-m-glassware-r-z (Ralph H. Callies)
- 3566A - Chip Sohmers, 304 East Maple Avenue, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin 53916
student, (414) 887-2507, 1-c-i-JFK-l-s-z (Edward B. Sohmers)

We believe you will enjoy wearing the enclosed beautiful, cloth, patch APIC emblem to APIC functions, other hobby events and possibly to antique shows, etc. Each of you in accepting this do so with the understanding that if you terminate membership, for any reason, you will discontinue using it. Expelled members must return the emblem to the APIC Secretary-Treasurer. Additional patches will be available to members sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope plus \$1.00 to APIC MAILINGS, 6319 Tholozan Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63109. (Only one additional to a member, please, as our order was cut substantially due to design problems.)

THE 1974 APIC HANDBOOK (Roster, Price Guide, Constitution, Codes of Ethics, etc.) will be mailed in about a month.....

1 9 6 4

Democratic Party-----Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 24-27, 1964
 Lyndon B. Johnson Popular: 42,784,074
 Hubert H. Humphrey Electoral: 486

Republican Party-----San Francisco, Calif., July 13-16, 1964
 Barry M. Goldwater Popular: 27,176,799
 William E. Miller Electoral: 52

Liberal Party-----New York, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1964
 Lyndon B. Johnson Popular: 342,432
 Hubert H. Humphrey

Socialist Labor Party-----New York, N.Y., May 3-4, 1964
 Eric Hass Popular: 45,219
 Henning Blomen

Prohibition Party-----St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29-30, 1963
 E. Harold Munn Popular: 23,267
 Mark R. Shaw

Socialist Workers Party-----New York, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1963
 Clifton DeBerry Popular: 32,720
 Edward Shaw

National States' Rights Party---Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1964
 John Kasper Popular: 6,953
 J. B. Stoner

Alabama Unpledged Electors Popular: 209,848

Constitution Party-----Houston, Texas, July 23-25, 1964
 Joseph B. Lightburn Popular: 5,060
 Theodore C. Billings

Universal Party-----Oakland, Calif., Aug. 8, 1964
 Kirby James Hensley Popular: 19
 John O. Hopkins

Theocratic Party*-----No Convention
 Homer Tomlinson Popular: 20
 William Rogers
 *Ticket withdrew November 1 and announced support of
 Harold Stassen

Pseudo-Parties

Peace Party*-----No Convention
 Mirhan Ask Popular: 10
 *Herbert Hoover substituted

America First Party-----No Convention
 Lar Daly Popular: 8

American Nazi Party-----No Convention
George Lincoln Rockwell

United Nations Party-----No Convention
Emil Matalik

Car and Driver Party-----No Convention
Dan Gurney Popular: 6

Metropolitan Party-----No Convention
Wilbur Huckle
Marv Throneberry

National Tax Savers Party-----No Convention
D. X. B. Schwartz

Poor Man's Party-----No Convention
Henry Krajewski
Ann M. Yezo

Vegetarian Party-----No Convention
Symon Gould
Abram Wolfson

United Party-----No Convention
Grant Van Tilborg
Harold L. Putnam

American Party-----No Convention
Louis E. Jaeckel

1 9 6 8

Republican Party-----Miami, Florida, Aug. 5-8, 1968
Richard M. Nixon Popular: 31,770,237
Spiro T. Agnew Electoral: 301

Democratic Party-----Chicago, Illinois, Aug. 26-30, 1968
Hubert H. Humphrey Popular: 30,958,911
Edmund S. Muskie Electoral: 191

Liberal Party-----New York, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1968
Hubert H. Humphrey Popular: 311,622
Edmund S. Muskie

American Party-----No Convention
George C. Wallace Popular: 9,906,141
Curtis E. LeMay* Electoral: 46
*S. Marvin Griffin original nominee to gain ballot positions.
Replaced in September by LeMay.

Socialist Labor Party-----Brooklyn, N.Y., May 4-7, 1968
Henning A. Blomen Popular: 52,588
George S. Taylor

Freedom and Peace Party-----No Convention
Dick Gregory Popular: 47,133
Benjamin Spock, Mark Lane
David Frost (Multiple V.P. candidates)

Socialist Workers Party-----New York, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1967
Fred Halstead Popular: 41,388
Paul Boutelle

Peace and Freedom Party-----Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 17-18, 1968
Eldridge Cleaver Popular: 36,565
Peggy Terry, Corky Gonzalez, Larry Hockman,
Cal Winslow, Judith Mage (5 separate V.P. candidates presented)

Prohibition Party-----Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13, 1967
E. Harold Munn Popular: 15,121
Rolland E. Fisher

New Party-----No Convention
Eugene McCarthy Popular: 27,023
John V. Lindsay

Communist Party-----New York, N.Y., July 6-10, 1968
Charlene Mitchell Popular: 1,075
Michael Zagarell

Universal Party-----Denver, Colo., Mar. 4, 1968
Kirby James Hensley Popular: 142
Roscoe MacKenna

Theocratic Party-----Cape Girardeau, Mo., Aug. 15-17, 1967
Homer Tomlinson Popular: No vote recorded
(William Rogers withdrew)
W. B. McKenzie

Constitution Party-----No Convention
Richard Troxell Popular: 34
Merl Thayer
Denver, Colo. Convention July 19-22, 1968 endorsed Wallace.

America First Party-----No Convention
Lar Daly Popular: No vote recorded

People's Constitutional Party---No Convention
Ventura Chavez Popular: 1,519
Adelicio Moya

Defense Party-----No Convention
Kent M. Soeters Popular: 17
James P. Powers

Republican Party-----Miami Beach, Fla., Aug. 21-23, 1972
 Richard M. Nixon Popular: 46,799,191
 Spiro T. Agnew Electoral: 520

Democratic Party-----Miami Beach, Fla., July 10-13, 1972
 George McGovern Popular: 28,987,646
 R. Sargent Shriver* Electoral: 17
 *Thomas Eagleton withdrew July 31

Liberal Party-----New York, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1972
 George McGovern Popular: 183,128
 R. Sargent Shriver

American Party-----Louisville, Ky., Aug. 3-5, 1972
 John G. Schmitz Popular: 1,107,083
 Thomas J. Anderson

Socialist Workers Party-----Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 10-13, 1972
 Linda Jenness(Evelyn Reed)* Popular: 97,295
 Andrew Pulley(Clifton DePerry)*
 *Reed and DeBerry substituted by National Election Campaign
 Committee in those states requiring nominees to be over 35.

People's Party-----St. Louis, Mo., July 26-29, 1972
 Dr. Benjamin Spock Popular: 78,889
 Julius Hobson

Socialist Labor Party-----Detroit, Mich., April 8-11, 1972
 Louis Fisher Popular: 53,815
 Genevieve Gunderson

Communist Party-----New York, N.Y., Feb. 18-21, 1972
 Gus Hall Popular: 25,621
 Jarvis Tyner

Prohibition Party-----Wichita, Kan., June 25, 1971
 E. Harold Munn Popular: 13,497
 Marshall Uncapher

Libertarian Party-----Denver, Colorado, June 17-18, 1972
 John Hospers Popular: 3,697
 Theodora Nathan Electoral: 1

Universal Party-----Flagstaff, Ariz., April 8-10, 1972
 Gabriel Green Popular: 220
 Daniel Fry

America First Party-----No Convention
 John Mahalchik Popular: 1,743
 Irving Homer

Independent Party-----No Convention
 Edward A. Wallace Popular: 460
 Robert B. Mess

Conservative Party-----Tarrytown, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1972
 Richard M. Nixon Popular: 368,136
 Spiro T. Agnew

1 9 6 4

Republican Party

Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii
Walter H. Judd, Minn.
*Barry M. Goldwater, Ariz.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.
Nelson A. Rockefeller, N.Y.
George Romney, Mich.
William Scranton, Penn.
Margaret Chase Smith, Me.

Democratic Party

*Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex.

Prohibition Party

*E. Harold Munn, Mich.
Milton Conover

1 9 6 8

Republican Party

Frank Carlson, Kan.
Clifford P. Case, N.J.
John V. Lindsay, N.Y.
*Richard M. Nixon, N.Y.
Ronald Regan, Calif.
James A. Rhodes, Ohio
Nelson A. Rockefeller, N.Y.
Winthrop Rockefeller, Ark.
George Romney, Mich.
Harold E. Stassen, Penn.

Democratic Party

James H. Gray, Ga.
Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.
Eugene McCarthy, Minn.
Edward Kennedy, Mass.
George McGovern, S.D.
Dan K. Moore, N.C.
Channing E. Phillips, D.C.
George C. Wallace, Ala.

Liberal Party

*Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.
Edward Kennedy, Mass.

Peace and Freedom Party

*Eldridge Cleaver, Calif.
Dick Gregory, Calif.

Democratic Party

Ramsey Clark, Tex.
Eugene McCarthy, Minn.
Walter Mondale, Minn.
Wilbur Mills, Ark.
Edward Kennedy, Mass.
Wayne Hays, Ohio
*George McGovern, S.D.
Edmund S. Muskie, Me.
George C. Wallace, Ala.
Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.
Shirley Chisholm, N.Y.
Terry Sanford, N.C.
Henry Jackson, Wash.

Libertarian Party

*John Hospers, Calif.
James Bryan

Universal Party

*Gabriel Green, Calif.
Art Rosenblum, Penn.

Conservative Party

*Richard M. Nixon, Calif.
John Schmitz, Calif.

Republican Party

*Richard M. Nixon, Calif.
Paul McCloskey, Calif.

American Party

Thomas Anderson, Tenn.
Richard B. Kay, Ohio
Allen Greer, Fla.
Lester Maddox, Ga.
George C. Wallace, Ala.
John Schmitz, Calif.

People's Party

*Benjamin Spock, Mass.
Jack Hampton

Prohibition Party

Marshall Uncapher, Kan.
J. L. Autenreith
Mark R. Shaw
Charles W. Ewing
*E. Harold Munn, Mich.